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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST BROMWICH.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the Year 1933.



WEST BROMWICH:

JOSEPH BATES, PRINTER, 12 & 14, PARADISE STREET

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MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES,

At 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

HEALTH AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor E. MYNETT, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. Adams, J.P.).

Alderman J. BELL, J.P.

Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.

Alderman S. D. GILL.

Councillor Mrs. L. PEARSON.

†Councillor S. CRUMP.

Councillor H. T. WOODHAMS.

HEALTH (HOSPITALS) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor E. MYNETT, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. Adams, J.P.).

Alderman J. BELL, J.P.

Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.

Alderman S. D. GILL.

Councillor Mrs. L. PEARSON.

†Councillor S. CRUMP.

Councillor H. T. WOODHAMS.

INSPECTION OF PROPERTY SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. Adams, J.P.).

Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.

Councillor E. MYNETT, J.P.

REFUSE DISPOSAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. ADAMS, J.P.).

†Councillor S. CRUMP.

Councillor E. MYNETT, J.P.

Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.

Councillor H. T. WOODHAMS.

TUBERCULOSIS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. Adams, J.P.).

Alderman S. D. GILL.

Councillor E. MYNETT, J.P.

Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.

Councillor H. T. WOODHAMS.

And two representatives of the National Health Insurance Committee.

Mr. A. G. LAVENDER.

Mr. F. T. MYRING.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. ADAMS, J.P.).

Deputy Chairman: Alderman T. COTTRELL.

Alderman Mrs. G. E. COTTRELL.

Councillor A. GUEST.

Alderman J. WHEATLEY.

Councillor A. LELLOW.

Councillor Mrs. A. CALDWELL.

Councillor A. TURNER.

Councillor D. COLLINS.

†Deceased 19th May, 1934.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman S. D. GILL.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Mrs. A. E. SMALLMAN.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. Adams, J.P.).

Alderman J. BELL, J.P.

Councillor A. TURNER.

Councillor Mrs. A. CALDWELL.

Mrs. A. B. BERRY.

Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.

Mrs. GREEN.

Councillor E. MYNETT, J.P.

Nurse HOUGHTON.

Councillor Mrs. L. PEARSON.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. Adams, J.P.).

Alderman C. S. BACHE.

Councillor A. E. BROMLEY.

Alderman S. D. GILL.

Councillor Mrs. A. CALDWELL.

Alderman J. WHEATLEY.

Councillor A. TURNER.

BLIND PERSONS ACT COMMITTEE.

Chairman : †Councillor S. CRUMP.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor H. BELLINGHAM.

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. B. Adams, J.P.).

Alderman J. WHEATLEY.

Councillor G. E. POWELL.

Councillor Mrs. A. CALDWELL.

Councillor J. SHAW.

Councillor H. W. COLE.

Mr. S. PARLOR.

Councillor E. MYNETT, J.P.

Mrs. S. BELLINGHAM.

Mrs. A. S. MOUNTAIN.

SUMMARY FOR 1933.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,172
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,303
Population (estimated middle June, 1933)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,840
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the Borough at Census of 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,748
Average number of persons in each inhabited building at Census of 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.58
Number of live births during 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397
Legitimate births: Male, 685; Female, 670; Total, 1,355.								
Illegitimate births: Male, 18; Female, 24; Total, 42.								
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.07
Number of still-births during 1933: Male, 29; Female, 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2
Number of deaths: Male, 531; Female, 447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.95
Natural increase of the population during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year):	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legitimate, 133; Illegitimate, 9; Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Infant mortality per 1,000 births:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legitimate, 98; Illegitimate, 214; Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepsis, 6; Other Causes, 3; Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Deaths from Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Death Rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Scarlet Fever, and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric, and Typhus) per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.71
Death rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.33
Death Rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70
Death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.88
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27
The rateable value of the Borough for 1933-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£320,909
In 1933 the total rate in the £ (excluding water charges) was 15/-.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actual net yield of 1d. rate (1933-34)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,241
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1933 according to the Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,187

The Health Committee's Gross Expenditure during the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, was £62,316, the income was £29,239 making a net charge on the ratepayers of £33,077; or 15/1 gross and 8/3 net per head of the population. This is a net cost of 2/2.7d. in the £ on the rates.

These figures do not include the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal. These amounted to £10,643 gross; the income was £817, making the net charge £9,826.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Alderman J. A. Kenrick on 31st July. He was Chairman of the Health Committee from 1907 to 1920 and with his deceased wife laid the foundations of our Maternity and Child Welfare Service by forming a Voluntary Infant Welfare Society in 1913, which, mainly financed by his generosity, opened an Infant Welfare Centre in Spon Lane Ward. As Chairman of the Housing Committee we owe him a debt of gratitude for the immense amount of work he undertook and carried through.

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of figures and information for inclusion in the Report from the Town Clerk, Borough Surveyor, Borough Treasurer, Secretary of the Voluntary Hospital, Manager of the Employment Exchange, Clerk to the National Health Insurance Committee and others.

I wish to place on record the loyalty and invaluable assistance rendered to the Medical Officer of Health by every member of the Staff of the Department. Also, I must express the grateful thanks of the Department to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and all the members of the Health, Housing and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for the ready and courteous manner in which suggestions and recommendations have invariably been received.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. YULE,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
2, LODGE ROAD,
WEST BROMWICH.
May, 1934.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health & Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. YULE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	J. A. G. KEDDIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	E. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Dental-Surgeon (School Medical Dept.)	MRS. E. R. HADLEY, L.D.S. (Till 31st December, 1933)
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Food and Drugs, Superintendent of Removal of Refuse ...	H. H. SPEARS, C.R.S.I., F.S.I.A. W. W. FOAKES, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Cert. Meat Inspection. G. H. SHAW, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Cert. Meat Inspection.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	J. E. AUSTIN, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. Cert. Meat Inspection. Cert. Smoke Inspection. (Till 30th June, 1933) F. A. OAKES, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. J. BULLOCK (From 1st July, 1933)
Senior Tuberculosis Sister ...	SISTER C. COLLINS, Cert. C.M.B., and three years' General Hospital training.
Senior Health Visitor & Inspector of Midwives	MISS C. TWIST, State Registered Nurse, Cert. C.M.B., Cert. Sanitary Inspector, Cert. Health Visitor.

NURSE HEALTH VISITORS.

MISS S. A. SMITH	... State Registered Nurse, Cert. Health Visitor.
MISS M. W. POLE	... 3 years' General Training. Cert. C.M.B.
MRS. L. A. BRYAN	... 3 years' General Training. Cert. C.M.B.
MISS A. CLEGG	... 4 years' General Training. Cert. C.M.B. Cert. Health Visitor.
MISS B. WEARING	... Cert. Sanitary Inspector. Cert. C.M.B.
MISS F. McDONALD	... State Registered Nurse. Cert. C.M.B. Cert. Health Visitor. Tuberculosis Certificate.
MISS C. KRETSCHMAN	State Registered Nurse. Cert. C.M.B. Cert. Health Visitor.
MISS H. ONIONS	... State Registered Nurse. Cert. C.M.B. (Till 31st May, 1933)
MISS D. M. CATLIN	... State Registered Nurse. Cert. C.M.B. Cert. Health Visitor. (From 15th July, 1933)

SCHOOL CLINIC NURSES.

MISS B. E. FISHER.

MISS H. M. HAYES.

NURSING STAFF—ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

MISS A. DAVIS, Matron ; 4 Sisters ; 2 Fever-Trained Nurses ;
9 Probationers.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Health Dept.		J. POXON. Vaccination Officer. Chief Statistical Clerk. W. J. BRIDGES. MISS M. L. HOLDEN. MISS M. PARSONS. MISS G. E. ROGERS
Tuberculosis Dept.		MISS E. ROBINSON.
Sanitary Dept.		J. BULLOCK. (Appointed Probationary San. Inspector from 1st July, 1933). C. N. JOHNSON. C. S. STOKES (from 3rd July, 1933).
School Medical Dept.		MISS D. BROMLEY. MISS G. M. LUPTON (till 17th June, 1933). MISS R. I. TURNER. MISS D. MATTHEWS. MISS M. ADAMS (from 19th June, 1933).

Hallam Hospital The whole-time and part-time staffs are given
on pages 47 and 48.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

District Medical Officers (Public Assistance)		(see page 10).
Public Vaccinators		(see page 20).
Ophthalmic Surgeon		CHARLES RUDD, M.B., Ch.B.
Aural Surgeon		F. BRAYSHAW GILHESPY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Surgeon		H. W. DAWES, M.R.C.V.S.
Public Analyst		H. SILVESTER, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Masseuse (School Medical Dept.)		MISS E. FISHER.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Population.

The population at Mid-June, 1933, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 81,840, a decrease of 370 over the previous year.

POPULATION OF WEST BROMWICH.

Year.	Estimated population at mid-year.	Natural increase during preceding year.	Insured Persons at 31st December.	Average No. on Elementary School Registers.
1922 ...	72,260	—	31,562	13,332
1923 ...	77,600	939	29,675	13,249
1924 ...	78,730	893	30,314	13,183
1925 ...	79,490	900	30,699	13,440
1926 ...	79,920	871	31,293	13,680
1927 ...	81,140	930	31,764	13,738
1928 ...	80,680	628	32,895	13,923
1929 ...	80,840	843	33,187	13,793
1930 ...	81,510	471	33,674	13,845
1931 ...	82,160	748	34,320	14,032
1932 ...	82,210	700	34,558	14,149
1933 ...	81,840	557	34,403	13,948

Physical Features.

The Borough covers an area of 7,172 acres. As the physical features were described in the Report for 1931, it has not been considered necessary to repeat the details.

Meteorology.

Meteorological records are kept by the Borough Surveyor. Readings are taken at 9 a.m. daily at Dartmouth Park.

Rain fell on 135 days during 1933, giving a total rainfall of 22·74 inches, compared with 171 days resulting in a total rainfall of 31·78 inches for 1932.

Particulars of the Meteorological readings will be found in Appendix 1, page 54.

INDUSTRIES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Industries.

There was no appreciable change in the approximate numbers of persons employed in the principal industries of the Borough as shown in last year's Report.

Industrial Welfare Work.

Most of the large firms have Welfare Departments, and the efforts of these in promoting the health of the employees of their firms are of considerable value in improving the general health of the Borough.

Unemployment.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange informs me that there was a marked decline in unemployment in the Borough during the year.

The incidence of the reduction is illustrated by the following details of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at the end of each quarter during 1933:—

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
20th Mar., 1933	5178	823	201	6202
26th June, 1933	4216	646	90	4952
25th Sept., 1933	3451	562	95	4198
18th Dec., 1933	2795	224	19	3038

The figures quoted include persons working short time or stood off work temporarily. Thus, included in the total of 3,038 unemployed on 18th December, 1933, were 819 men, 92 women, and 3 juveniles, temporarily stopped, the remaining 2,124 being wholly unemployed.

Poor Law Relief.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief on the 31st December, 1933, was 2,561, 276 were receiving in-door and 2,285 out-door relief, which is an increase of 7 compared with the number so dealt with on the corresponding day in the previous year.

The average number of persons in receipt of relief per 10,000 of the population during the last quarter of the year was 312. The corresponding figure for the County Boroughs in England and Wales was 495.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.

The Superintendent-Registrar informs me that during the year ended 31st December, 1933, the number of marriages solemnised in the Borough was 669. The marriage-rate was 16·3 per 1,000 of the population.

Births.

The number of births was 1,397. This figure includes the births of children of West Bromwich parents which occurred at Nursing Homes and other places outside the Borough and excludes those of children born at Hallam Hospital whose parents reside outside the Borough.

Although the birth-rate of 17·07 is the lowest ever recorded for West Bromwich, it is still well above that for the country as a whole. A comparison of the birth-rate of West Bromwich with that of the large towns and the country

generally for a period of five years is shown in the following table:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
WEST BROMWICH	20.8	20.7	20.6	18.5	17.07
County Boroughs and large Towns	16.6	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.4
London	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.2
England and Wales	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4

Of the total births in West Bromwich during 1933, 703 were males and 694 were females.

There were 42 illegitimate births; this is 3.0 per cent. of the total.

Fifty-seven still-births were registered: of these, two were illegitimate. The rate per 1,000 live and still-births was 39.2.

The births were distributed over the various wards as follows:—

Barr.	Sandwell.	Lyndon.	Tantany.	Hill Top.	Spon Lane.	Lyng.
33	70	316	184	195	138	146
	Town Hall.	Greets Green.		Total.		
	124	191		1,397		

The highest Ward birth-rate was 22.1 (Lyndon Ward) and the lowest was 11.1 (Sandwell Ward).

Deaths.

The total number of deaths was 978, of which 531 were males and 447 females; the death-rate being 11.9 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths recorded each quarter were:—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
347	203	161	267

The chief causes of death were Heart Disease 158, Cancer 104, Pneumonia 107, Bronchitis 58, and Tuberculosis (all forms) 72. There were 14 suicides and 27 deaths from violence. In Appendix 4, page 56, are shown the principal causes of death divided into age groups.

Deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, together with the figures for the previous four years for comparison, are shown in the following table:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	1	—	—
Measles	44	9	13	6	22
Scarlet Fever	1	4	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	32	1	3	2	5
Diphtheria	3	3	—	2	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	26	14	12	38	27

The number of deaths in each Ward was as follows :—

Barr.	Sandwell.	Lyndon.	Tantany.	Hill Top.	Spon Lane.	Lyng.
18	85	149	147	119	92	124
	Town Hall.	Greets Green.		Total.		
	101	143		978		

The highest death-rate occurred in Greets Green Ward, the rate being 14·8, and the lowest in Barr Ward 9·5.

In the following table is shown the death-rate during the past 5 years in West Bromwich compared with the large towns and the country as a whole.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
WEST BROMWICH	14.9	11.4	12.1	11.7	11.9
County Boroughs and Large Towns	13.7	11.5	12.3	11.8	12.2
London	13.8	11.4	12.4	12.3	12.2
England and Wales	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3

Infant Mortality.

The following are the particulars of Infant deaths during the year 1933.

Total number of deaths under 1 year ...	...	...	142
Mortality rate per 1,000 births ...	...	...	101
Number of deaths of legitimate infants ...	...	...	133
Legitimate Mortality rate ...	...	...	98
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants ...	...	...	9
Illegitimate Mortality rate ...	...	...	214

Further details will be found in Appendix II., on page 55.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Particulars of the whole-time and part-time officers are given at the beginning of the Report, with the exception of the staff of Hallam Hospital, which is shown on pages 47 and 48.

Laboratory Facilities.

Clinical material is examined at two local laboratories :—

(1) In connection with the Health Department, where sputum, swabs, etc., are examined.

(2) In connection with Hallam Hospital in the pathological and bio-chemical laboratory.

Use is also made of the Public Health Laboratory, University of Birmingham, for pathological examinations where a vivisection licence is necessary. Bacteriological examinations of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order and the Milk Tuberculosis Order are carried out

at this Laboratory. Chemical analysis of water and food stuffs under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Borough Analyst in Birmingham.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases: One Motor Ambulance is provided by the West Bromwich Corporation.

(b) For Medical, Surgical and Accident Cases: Three Motor Ambulances are provided by the West Bromwich Corporation.

These four ambulances are garaged at the Transport Depot and are available on telephone call.

Nursing in the Home.

General.

General Nursing in the home is carried out by the Nurses of the Akrell Nurses' Home, cases being referred to these Nurses either by General Practitioners or from the Health Department.

Infectious Diseases.

An annual grant of £30 is made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to the District Nursing Association (The Akrell Nurses' Home) for the nursing of:—

Children under 5 years of age suffering from Measles or Whooping Cough.

Infants with Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, when not removed to Hospital.

An annual grant of £20 is paid by the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee to the District Nursing Association for the nursing at home of certain types of Tuberculosis.

National Health Insurance.

The Local Authority have 5 representatives, of whom one is a Medical man, on the National Health Insurance Committee.

The number of insured persons entitled to Medical Benefit on 31st December, 1933, was 34,403, of whom 209 were deposit contributors, 34 members of the Navy and Army Fund, and 34,160 of Approved Societies. The number of persons on the lists of panel doctors was 33,743. The number of prescriptions issued was 160,731, at an average total cost per prescription of 7·7 pence.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Particulars of Clinics and Treatment Centres will be found in Appendix 7, page 59.

Hospitals.

There was no extension of the hospital accommodation in the Borough during 1933. The work carried out during the year at Hallam Hospital and the two Infectious Diseases Hospitals under the control of the Authority is set out in detail in other sections of this Report.

West Bromwich and District Voluntary Hospital.

Details of the new Out-Patient Department at this Hospital were given in last year's Report.

During 1933, 1,534 in-patients and 4,665 out-patients were treated at this Hospital; in addition, 10,092 persons received attention at the Casualty Department.

A Gynæcological Department, under Mr. J. S. M. Connell, and a Centre for early mental disorders under Dr. Reid, were opened during the year, and in both Departments good work is being done.

The new Casualty and Out-Patients' Departments are appreciated, the conditions under which the work is now carried on making it possible for the doctors and nurses to give the most efficient services, whilst from the patients' standpoint, greater comfort could not possibly be provided for them.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

For the purpose of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief, the Borough is divided into seven areas. The District Medical Officers are under the control of the Town Clerk, who is also Public Assistance Officer. Their names are as follows:—

- District 1. S. E. Price, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
- District 1A. J. F. Duesbury, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.
- District 2. C. D. Trimble, B.Sc., L.M.S.S.A.
- District 3. W.B. Arnold, M.A., L.M.S.S.A.
- District 4. W. P. Penhale, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- District 5. D. M. Spring, M.B., Ch.B.
- District 6. J. B. Garman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

Mental defectives continue to be sent to Great Barr Park Colony which is under the joint control of the County Boroughs of Walsall and West Bromwich. On the 31st December, 1933, there were 150 patients, 47 men, 72 women, and 31 children chargeable to West Bromwich Corporation in Great Barr Park Colony.

This Colony is now certified solely for the admission of mental defectives.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in conjunction with the Voluntary Society known as the West Bromwich Girls' Welfare Society, continued the work of supervising and assisting unmarried mothers. No cases were sent to a Home. Illegitimate children born in Hallam Hospital who cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, are at present taken over by the Public Assistance Committee, and placed in the Nurseries at Hallam House. Later many of these are transferred to Wigmore Schools, which is under the Joint Control of the County Boroughs of Walsall and West Bromwich.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

The Borough is supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, to whom I am indebted for the following information:—

Extensions of mains were carried out during the year in the following areas:—

Wilkes Street.
Black Lake.
Spon Lane Colliery Estate.
Marsh Lane.
Friar Park Road.
Arlington Estate.
Walsall Road.
Great Bridge Street.
Charlemont Avenue.
Jowetts Lane.
Bagnall Street.
Cutts Lane.
Coles Lane.

Both Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses show the water to be satisfactory.

The following is the result of an examination made in November, 1933.

Bacteriological Examination:—

Bacteria—colonies per c.c.

Nutrient Gelatin at 20 deg. C., 3 days	...	1
Nutrient Agar at 37 deg. C., 20-24 hours	...	3
Bile-Lactose Agar at 37 deg. C., 20-24 hours	...	0·4

Bacillus Coli.

Presumptive Test	...	...	...	Absent
Confirmatory Tests	...	...	...	Absent

Physical Characters :—

Colour (Burgess)	...	...	...	16 mm.
Turbidity	...	...	...	Clear
Taste	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	Nil

(expressed in parts per 100,000) :—

pH	...	...	...	7.2
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	13.2
Chlorides expressed as Chlorine	...	...	...	2.28
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.0039
Oxidised Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.80
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27 deg. C.)	...	...	...	0.059
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	12.6
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	10.0
Total Hardness	...	...	...	22.6

Regarding these figures, the low figures for free ammonia and albuminoid ammonia discount at once the high chlorine and nitrate figures and indicate that these are of mineral rather than of animal origin, and the therefore harmless. Apart from the high figure of "hardness," there is nothing to comment upon. The water is obviously from a deep source which would explain the chemical findings.

Rivers and Streams.

It has been unnecessary to take any action to check the pollution of any river or stream within the Borough.

Drainage and Sewerage.

I am informed by the Borough Surveyor that work in connection with the new Outfall Works at Ray Hall was commenced in November, also the re-modelling of existing works at Friar Park and the laying of sewers in the Perry Barr area.

Several sewer extensions are to be constructed for new housing areas.

Closet Accommodation.

At the end of 1933 there were approximately 17,394 water closets, 394 privies and privy pails and 136 cesspools in connection with dwelling houses, public buildings and works in the Borough.

Public Cleansing.

The method of collecting and disposing of refuse is given in detail in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

This is given in detail in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints are frequently received at the Health Department regarding smoke nuisance. Many are in connection with works which are exempt under the Smoke Abatement Act. Nevertheless, all cases are investigated and as a result of representations, improvement has occurred. Owners and works managers are always willing to carry out reasonable suggestions. The position of the Corporation in dealing with persons who cause breaches of the smoke bye-laws is rendered somewhat invidious by the fact that the Authority possess chimney stacks which are not beyond reproach.

Special Classes of Premises and Occupations subject to Control by the Local Authority.

There are Bye-laws to deal with :—

Slaughterhouses.
Common Lodging Houses.
Houses let in Lodgings.
Tents, Caravans, Sheds.
Offensive Trades.

There is no necessity in West Bromwich for Regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms.

The number of premises and occupations referred to above is :—

Slaughterhouses. 23 on Register, of which 13 are subject to annual licences.

Offensive Trades. Under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :—

Bone Boiler	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow Melter	...	...	...	...	1
Blood Boiler	...	...	...	...	0
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	0
Soap Boiler	...	...	...	...	0
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	...	0

Since May, 1924, the following are scheduled as offensive trades in West Bromwich under Section 51 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 :—

Blood Dryer	...	...	...	...	0
Fat Melter	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Extractor	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	0
Glue Maker	...	...	...	...	0
Size Maker	...	...	...	...	0
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	0
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	12
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	126

Common Lodging Houses—

Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	2
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Houses Let in Lodgings 20

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—

(a) Dairies and Milkshops :

No. on Register 294

No. discontinued during the year ... 2

No. registered during the year ... 19

(b) Cowsheds :

No. of cowsheds 24

No. of registered keepers 24

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There is one Rag Flock works in the Borough. No complaint or breach of the regulations has been brought to the notice of the department.

Schools.

On the whole the sanitary condition of the schools is good. St. Paul's School, Hamstead, still has a privy midden system of sanitation, which is common in the village.

There has been no alteration during the year in the arrangements for the control of infectious diseases in the schools. In connection with the control of Diphtheria, 133 throat swabs taken from school children were examined bacteriologically by your Medical Officers; of these 14 were positive.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Construction of Houses.

Data received from the Borough Surveyor shows that during 1933, 74 houses were built by the Local Authority and 202 by private enterprise. The sub-joined statement shows the number of houses built year by year since the year 1920.

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT 1920-1933.

Year.	WITH STATE ASSISTANCE.		WITHOUT STATE ASSISTANCE.		Total.
	By Local Authority.	By others.	By Local Authority.	By others.	
1920	—	—	—	15	15
1921	300	—	—	9	309
1922	495	—	—	7	502
1923	15	4	—	18	37
1924	28	73	—	9	110
1925	24	86	—	53	163
1926	125	153	—	18	296
1927	312	183	—	7	502
1928	115	100	—	15	230
1929	391	139	—	11	541
1930	493	—	—	44	537
1931	518	5	—	83	606
1932	158	12	—	145	315
1933	74	—	—	202	276
	3,048	755	—	636	4,439

TYPES OF HOUSES BUILT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Site.	Parlour. 4 Bed- rooms.	Parlour. 3 Bed- rooms.	Non- Parlour. 3 Bed- rooms.	Non- Parlour. 2 Bed- rooms.	Total.
Tantany and Westbourne Road	61	645	102	—	808
Barton Street ...	—	—	83	—	83
Swan Village ...	—	—	103	16	119
Charlemont ...	—	124	287	—	411
Boulton Square ...	—	—	14	—	14
Hamstead ...	—	8	88	14	110
Crankhall Lane ...	—	44	1,097	59	1,200
Witton Lane ...	—	—	12	—	12
Tantany Flats (No. 2)	—	—	12	18	30
Tantany Flats (No. 1)	—	33	38	—	71
Ebenezer Street ...	—	—	—	4	4
Harvills Hawthorn ...	—	—	22	—	22
Ebenezer Street ...	—	—	18	—	18
Dial Lane ...	—	—	84	—	84
Hamblett's Estate ...	—	—	56	6	62
	61	854	2,016	117	3,048

The 3,000th house erected by the Municipality was opened by the Minister of Health (Sir Edward Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.) on 9th December, 1933.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

The question of the shortage of houses was dealt with fully in last year's Report. The immediate requirement is 1,300 houses to accommodate the estimated number of families in excess of existing dwellings and a further 600 to abate overcrowding. These are in addition to the number required for slum clearance.

Fitness of Houses.

In last year's report I stated that the number of unfit houses in the Borough was 1,500 approximately; an equal number require re-conditioning.

Appendix 14 on page 81 shows the Authority's 5 year programme for Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses together with particulars of the re-housing proposals.

General Action taken as regards Unfit Houses.

Information respecting the systematic inspections of houses and consequent action thereupon will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. One hundred and fifty-five representations were made in respect of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation. Ninety-four Demolition Orders were made.

Twenty-three houses were demolished during the year.

The demolition work at Jowetts Lane was completed and all the tenants re-housed.

Clearance Areas.

On the 26th June, 1933, I made representations to the Council respecting the undermentioned seven Areas for clearance in accordance with Section 1 Housing Act, 1930, and thereupon Orders were made in July. Following a Local Enquiry in September the Clearance Orders, subject to slight modifications, were confirmed by the Minister of Health in November.

Area.	Number of Houses.		Order Confirmed.
	Represented.	Excluded.	
Reform Street and Cooper Street	A 36	—	36
Cooper Street	B 15	4	11
Cooper Street	C 50	3	47
Old Forge	A 33	1	32
Old Forge	B 22	—	22
Guns Lane	A 51	2	49
Overend Fold	24	—	24
Total	231	10	221

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON HOUSING.

By MISS A. J. PHILIPP, M.R.SAN.I., HOUSING MANAGER.

Applications for Municipal Houses.

Owing to the number of registered applicants, new applicants, and the inability to satisfy the demand for houses, the Committee decided to close again the Register from 1st May to 31st December, 1933. At the time the Register was closed there were 2,006 unsatisfied applicants, of whom 891 were tenant applicants, 943 lodgers, and 172 single persons. The above total is an increase of over 100 since the end of 1932.

Houses too large for Tenants' Requirements.

There are many tenants in houses having three bedrooms requiring smaller houses, particularly those where their children have married and left the parents' home. These tenants are paying rent for rooms they do not require.

Housing Requirements of Large Families.

Special consideration has been given to those with large families whenever four bedroom type houses have become available.

Housing Provision for Elderly Couples and Single Persons.

No provision has yet been made for persons coming within these categories. In my opinion a small number of bungalows or maisonettes is a pressing requirement to meet the needs of these people.

Care of Houses.

Advice to and supervision of re-housed tenants in the care and cleanliness of their houses is continually being given in order to cultivate a proper sense of responsibility and personal pride in their new surroundings.

Social Amenities.

The Friar Park Estate still lacks shopping facilities.

A Social Service Centre on the Friar Park Estate was opened on the 6th March. It is used as an Occupational Centre for the unemployed, for various functions and as an Infant Welfare Centre.

Playgrounds for the children would obviate the many difficulties and dangers due to playing in the streets. A further requirement is recreation grounds for the adult population.

Garden Cultivation.

The tenants have shown great enthusiasm in the cultivation of their gardens and demonstrated an all-round improvement in both flowers and vegetables. The Judges in the Annual Competition were very pleased with the results displayed. The Third Annual Garden Competition Concert and Prize Distribution was held at the Town Hall on 25th October. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Alexander Ramsay, M.P. The event was a marked success.

The Committee paid their annual visit of inspection to prize-winning gardens and noted with pleasure the pride shown by the tenants in their gardens.

The inhabitants of Friar Park Estate have formed a Horticultural Society and held their first show in September. The exhibits were of splendid quality and the Society deserves commendation on the result of its efforts.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As customary, the work done in this connection during the year is given in full in the reports of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Borough Analyst.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Appendix 8 on page 60 shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified throughout the year, giving the age periods, Ward distribution, number of cases in each quarter of the year, admissions to Isolation Hospital and number of deaths.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was 996, this is an increase of 452 compared with the previous year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING
THE YEAR 1933.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	310	269	—
Diphtheria	36	32	4
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	8	6	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	31	22	3
Pneumonia	194	9	107
Meningitis	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Erysipelas	53	10	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Measles (up to 5 years of age)	311	24	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough (up to 5 years of age)	45	1	4
German Measles (up to 5 years of age)	2	—	—
	996	375	141

The following table gives the notification rates per 1,000 of the population for the principal Infectious Diseases for 1932 and 1933 as compared with the rates for England and Wales:

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Pyrexia	Erysipelas
1933.						
WEST BROMWICH	3.78	0.44	0.00	0.09	0.38	0.65
England and Wales	3.21	1.18	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.45
1932.						
WEST BROMWICH	1.61	0.48	0.01	0.05	0.35	0.59
England and Wales	2.12	1.08	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.36

Scarlet Fever.

There were 310 cases notified during the year, this compares with 133 for the previous year; of these 269 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from this disease in the Borough. There were 15 Return Cases during the year.

This disease, especially in the last quarter of the year, appeared to be of a more serious type than that which was prevalent in the preceding twelve months.

In spite of the extensive use of Scarlet Fever Serum the number of complications was greater than in the preceding year, and the average length of stay of patients in hospital was thereby increased.

The following table summarises the complications in Scarlet Fever:—

	Total Cases	Aden- itis	Otorr- hoea	Mas- toid	Albumi- nuria	Myo- carditis	Re- lapse
Serum Treated	229	25	16	1	17	2	8
Non Serum Treated	40	5	6	1	3	3	1

There was 1 case of Scarlatinal Rheumatism and Endocarditis.

Dick Testing and Immunisation.

No work of this nature was carried out during the year.

Issue of Serum.

During the year 135 c.c. of Scarlet Fever Serum were issued from the Health Department to Medical Practitioners.

Diphtheria.

Notifications received in respect of this disease were 45, of whom 42 were removed to Hospital. This figure shows a decrease of 4 from the previous year. Four deaths occurred.

Three of these deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission, the fourth case died after being in hospital four days. In all four cases the disease was of several days' duration on entering hospital.

At no time did Diphtheria assume epidemic proportions.

The following table describes the localisation of the disease and the revisions that were made in the diagnosis:—

Total cases notified Diphtheria	...	...	42
Faucial Diphtheria	...	...	22
Laryngeal Diphtheria	...	...	5
Nasal Diphtheria	...	...	1
REVISIONS.			
Tonsillitis	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever	...	...	5
No evidence	...	...	2

Schick Testing and Immunisation.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee offer to protect infants and toddlers against Diphtheria free of charge. One child was immunised under this arrangement during the year. No School Children were immunised.

Issue of Anti-toxin.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is issued from the Health Department to General Practitioners. During the year 268,000 units were thus issued.

Small Pox.

There were no cases during the year.

Vaccination.

The Public Vaccinators' Districts are:—

North East—Dr. K. H. Gill.

South West—Dr. W. P. Penhale (to 31/3/33).

Dr. A. D. Gill (from 1/4/33).

Barr Ward—Dr. J. B. Garman.

Hallam House—Dr. J. S. M. Connell.

The Vaccination Officer reports that 976 exemptions from vaccination were obtained, and 496 certificates of successful primary vaccination were received during the year.

There were no vaccinations or re-vaccinations performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Appendix 9, page 61, gives a summary of the returns of the Vaccination Officer.

Enteric Fever.

No cases occurred in the Borough during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

There were no cases notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis.

One case was notified, a female, aged 11 years. She received medical treatment at home.

Whooping Cough.

There were 45 cases under 5 years of age notified during the year, compared with 31 in the previous year. Of these 4 died: there was also 1 death of a child over 5 years of age.

Measles.

Measles assumed epidemic proportions in the early part of the year; 311 cases being notified compared with 108 during the previous year. A total of 22 deaths occurred, 20 of these being children under 5 years of age. It is evident that the gravity of Measles is not fully appreciated by many people, who fail to seek Medical Aid until complications are established.

Pneumonia.

One hundred and ninety-four cases were notified, which compares with last year's figure of 139. There were 107 deaths.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Influenza (including Colds).**

Accurate data of the incidence of this disease for the population as a whole are not available. It is known, however, that 32 persons died as a result of Influenza during the year. On page 20 of the School Medical Officer's Report for 1933 will be found a table compiled from the weekly sickness returns sent in by the Head Teachers, which shows the number of certified cases of Influenza amongst school children for the four quarters of the year.

Amongst school children there were 7,825 cases in 1933 compared with 6,767 in 1932, and of these, 3,378 cases occurred in the first quarter of the year.

A study of these figures would suggest that there was a moderately severe outbreak of the disease at the beginning of 1933, which died down fairly rapidly. On the whole the disease was of a mild type and at no time assumed severe epidemic proportions.

Hospital treatment was reserved for the more serious or necessitous cases.

Other Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

These are almost entirely confined to children. Statistics available for school children only, are published in the School Medical Officer's Report for 1933 (page 20).

Rheumatic Fever.

There are no statistics available as to the incidence of Rheumatic Fever in the adult population. Supervision and inspection of cases of Rheumatism in school children is maintained at a special Rheumatic Clinic.

No treatment is undertaken by the School Medical Officer.

On page 18 of the School Medical Officer's Report for 1933, there appears an analysis of the cases on the Rheumatic Register.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from cancer during the year was 104; a decrease of 24 over the previous year.

The following table gives the number of deaths for the last seven years in the various age groups in each sex.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS FOR 7 YEARS,
1927 TO 1933 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Age Groups														Totals	
	2 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 45		45 to 65		65 to 75		Over 75			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1927	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	23	14	9	14	4	7	40	39
1928	...		...	.	...	..	2	8	21	22	13	11	3	11	39	52
1929		...	...	...	1	...	4	7	16	19	20	9	6	5	47	40
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	26	18	13	14	6	14	50	55
1931	..	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	35	26	16	11	6	3	62	43
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	28	35	20	19	2	13	57	71
1933	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	25	25	15	15	4	12	48	56
	...	1	...	...	5	2	27	36	174	159	106	93	31	65	343	356

Laboratory.

The following examinations were carried out during the year at the Public Health Laboratory, 2, Lodge Road, by the Medical Officers of the Department.

	Positive.	Negative.	Totals.
Throat Swabs	54	581	635
Sputum Examinations	59	238	297
Total Examinations made	113	819	932

Disinfection.

Rooms and houses were disinfected free of charge after cases of Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis, and Cancer deaths. During the year, 353 disinfections were carried out.

The three disinfectors mentioned in previous reports continue in use.

Arrangements for the Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons and Clothing.

As a result of the decision of the Housing Committee that every person before being admitted to a Corporation House must have all bedding disinfected, a large amount of disinfection has been carried out at the Isolation Hospital and Disinfecting Station.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Isolation Hospital, Heath Lane.**

There has been no change in the arrangements.

Small Pox Hospital, Friar Park.

This Hospital has accommodation for ten patients. It was used as an annexe to the Isolation Hospital from 20th October to 15th December.

The following tables give a summary of the cases dealt with at the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year:—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Total
West Bromwich ...	11	3	1	—	15
Tipton ...	6	1	—	—	7
Birmingham ...	1	—	1	—	2
Total	18	4	2	—	24

ADMISSIONS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Other Cases	Total
West Bromwich	269	42	28	3	18	360
Wednesbury	39	4	2	—	7	52
Tipton	37	12	—	—	3	52
Birmingham	3	1	4	1	2	11
Oldbury	6	—	7	—	1	14
Smethwick	—	—	1	—	—	1
Darlaston	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	355	59	42	4	32	491

Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	468
Cases died	...	...	...	...	13

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Others	Total
West Bromwich	18	4	—	—	2	24
Tipton	2	1	—	—	—	3
Wednesbury	2	1	—	—	2	5
Oldbury	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	24	6	—	—	4	34

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

Tracheotomy	...	...	...	...	3
Mastoid	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					5
					—

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The Authority has an agreement with the City of Birmingham Corporation for the treatment of West Bromwich cases at the Clinic in Birmingham. A few cases are also treated at the Guest Hospital, Dudley.

Local cases treated during the year were as follows:—

	Birmingham.	Dudley.	Total.
Syphilis	15	2	17
Soft Chancre	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	22	2	24
Conditions other than Venereal	32	1	33
Total New Cases	69	5	74
Total Attendances Out-patients	2,776	237	3,013
In-patient days	108	—	108

BLIND PERSONS.

The blind persons of West Bromwich are dealt with by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind under an approved joint scheme. During the year 1933, the blind population numbered: Males, 69, females, 49; total 118.

No action was taken by the Local Authority under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality.

The following table gives the number of new cases brought to the knowledge of the Department during the year and also the number of deaths.

Age Periods		New Cases*				Total	Deaths				Totals
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'y.			Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'y.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	2	...	2
1—5	...	...	2	1	4	7	...	3	1	1	5
5—15	...	3	3	6	4	16	...	2	...	...	2
15—25	...	18	12	1	1	32	4	6	2	1	13
25—35	...	11	9	2	1	23	7	5	2	...	14
35—45	...	16	2	3	...	21	5	2	1	1	9
45—55	...	13	4	1	...	18	9	6	2	...	17
55—65	...	4	1	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	6
65 and up	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	1
		66	33	16	10	125	30	25	10	4	69

*Primary notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

The subsequent table deals with the deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales and for West Bromwich each year since 1927,

Year	West Bromwich Deaths			Death-rate per 1,000 of the population					
				West Bromwich			England and Wales		
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total
1933	55	14	69	0·70	0·18	0·88	0·69	0·13	0·82
1932	48	7	55	0·58	0·09	0·67	0·68	0·15	0·83
1931	60	6	66	0·73	0·07	0·80	0·74	0·15	0·89
1930	57	11	68	0·70	0·13	0·84	0·74	0·16	0·90
1929	56	15	71	0·69	0·19	0·87	0·97	0·17	0·96
1928	61	8	69	0·75	0·09	0·84	0·75	0·17	0·93
1927	46	8	54	0·56	0·09	0·66	0·79	0·18	0·97

It may be observed that the Pulmonary death-rate for West Bromwich in 1933 has risen slightly in comparison with the corresponding figure for 1932, and that the Non-Pulmonary death-rate has risen considerably.

The Pulmonary death-rate continues to compare favourably with the corresponding rate for the country as a whole. In a consideration of the Non-Pulmonary death-rate it has to be borne in mind that, in comparison with the figure for England and Wales as a whole, the rate for West Bromwich in 1932 was exceptionally low.

There is no evidence, in West Bromwich, of an excessive incidence of, or mortality from, Tuberculosis in any particular occupation.

The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1927 are as follows:—

			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1927	...	...	74	45	119
1928	...	...	86	41	127
1929	...	...	72	60	132
1930	...	...	101	28	129
1931	...	...	113	35	148
1932	...	...	95	20	115
1933	...	...	86	20	106

Of these primary notifications, the School Medical Officers are responsible for the following:—

1927	...	...	...	15
1928	...	...	...	19
1929	...	...	...	30
1930	...	...	...	10
1931	...	...	...	29
1932	...	...	...	20
1933	...	...	...	10

Delay in Notification.

One cannot stress too frequently the incontrovertible fact that the ultimate prognosis in a case of Pulmonary Tuber-

culosis is governed largely by the extent of the lesion present at the time of notification. It is with regret, therefore, that one has to record that a considerable proportion of patients continue to be brought to the notice of the Department when the lesion is well-established or far advanced.

As a commentary on the frequency of delay in notification of cases, the following table is instructive.

Year	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Never notified or not till after death	Notified within three months of death	Total not notified till disease far advanced
1927	46	10	15	25
1928	61	6	16	22
1929	56	4	16	20
1930	57	5	21	26
1931	60	2	16	18
1932	48	7	13	20
1933	55	7	16	23

It will be observed that 7 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were never notified or not till after death. In addition, 6 Non-Pulmonary cases, 2 Tubercular Meningitis, 2 Tabes Mesenterica, 1 Miliary Tuberculosis, 1 Tubercular Peritonitis were not notified until after death. This combined total of 13 cases gives a ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths of 1:5.31, the corresponding ratio for 1932 being 1:4.58.

It was not considered necessary to take specific action to deal with any cases of wilful neglect or failure to notify.

Work of the Dispensary.

Sessions continue to be held as follows :—

Tuesdays : 10 a.m to 12 noon.

Wednesdays : 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Saturdays : 10 a.m. to 12 noon (School Children).

The number of cases on the Dispensary and Notification Registers during recent years are given in the following table :—

Year	New cases notified	Number on Notification Register 31st Dec.	Number on Dispensary Register 31st Dec.	Total Attendances at Dispensary			Total home visits by Health Visitors
				Examinations	Inspections	Total	
1933	106	477	341	523	2,174	2,697	1,541
1932	115	500	347	640	2,261	2,901	1,584
1931	148	477	339	655	2,153	2,808	1,512
1930	129	432	294	633	2,043	2,706	1,424
1929	132	403	274	579	2,076	2,655	1,319
1928	127	357	238	606	2,187	2,793	1,136
1927	119	329	256	256	2,011	2,568	746

During 1933 the number of new cases examined was 145, 3 of these having been transferred from other areas, while 1 was an old case returned to Public Medical Treatment. There was also examination of 92 new "contacts."

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ACCEPTED FOR TREATMENT ACCORDING TO AGE,
SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE.

Age Period	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	Totals	
										1933	1932
PUL- MONARY											
Males	...	2	...	7	7	9	10	7	1	43	40
Females	...	1	3	7	4	3	1	2	1	22	36
Non- PUL- MONARY											
Males	...	3	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	6	9
Females	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	5
1933	1	10	5	16	11	14	11	9	2	79	...
1932	6	14	9	12	11	19	11	7	1	...	90

CONTACTS AND OBSERVATION CASES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE
GROUPS.

Age Periods	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	Totals	
										1933	1932
Obser- vation											
Males	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	7	4
Females	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	6
Contacts											
Males	6	15	5	3	1	4	1	...	1	36	56
Females	6	12	14	3	1	8	6	3	3	56	56

The following contacts have been examined at the Dispensary since 1927.

1927	...	...	...	57
1928	...	...	...	76
1929	...	...	...	60
1930	...	...	...	100
1931	...	...	...	89
1932	...	...	...	112
1933	...	...	...	92

Sputum Examinations.

The following examinations were carried out during the year.

Specimens received from	Positive.	Negative.	Total
General Practitioners ...	21	116	137
Dispensary	29	107	136
School Clinic	—	—	—
Borough Sanatorium ...	9	15	24
	—	—	—
	59	238	297
	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.

Radiological examination was carried out in the case of 100 patients. The facilities available at the X-ray Department of Hallam Hospital are of the utmost value and the services of Dr. Dyas, Radiologist, are highly appreciated.

Provision of Medicine, etc.

Allowances of Milk, Cod Liver Oil, etc., continue to be provided to Tuberculous patients in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Health. Insured patients are referred to their own private practitioners for medicine, etc., others are helped whenever necessary at the Dispensary.

Supervision of Home Conditions.

The Health Visitors paid 1,541 visits (136 first visits, 1,405 re-visits) to the homes of tuberculous patients compared with 1,584 the previous year.

The following table gives details of the sleeping accommodation at the time of notification of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1933.

No. who occupied a separate bedroom	...	...	...	29
No. who occupied a separate bed in a room occupied by—				
One other person	...	...	...	2
Two other persons	...	...	...	6
Three other persons	...	...	...	4
Four other persons	...	...	...	3
Five other persons	...	...	...	—
No. who occupied a bed in common with—				
One other person	...	...	...	48
Two other persons	...	...	...	9
Three other persons	...	...	...	1
				—
				102
				—

Number of rooms in houses visited (excluding scullery or shop)—

One room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Two rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Three rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Four rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Five rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Six rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Over six rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
								102

10 cases were notified from Institutions, etc., and it was impossible to get particulars re sleeping arrangements, etc.

During the past year 34 Tuberculous patients have removed to other houses. Of that number 15 have obtained Corporation houses, 2 have gone into privately owned new houses, and 17 have moved into other houses.

Issue of Shelters.

No shelters have been lent to patients during the year. It is exceptional to find, during the sunny months of the year, a suitable patient who has available a convenient site. Three shelters are erected in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital, Heath Lane. These were occupied, during the summer, by patients in residence at the Tuberculosis Pavilion.

Home Nursing.

The arrangements made with the District Nursing Association for the home nursing of necessitous cases have again proved very useful: 124 visits for home nursing were paid during 1933.

Co-Ordination.

There is complete co-ordination between the School Medical, the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the Dispensary. The Saturday morning session is devoted entirely to the examination of children.

Reports on children found to be suffering from Tuberculosis are furnished weekly to the appropriate departments.

Contacts amongst school children are kept continuously under supervision at the School Clinic, and are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer should any suspicious symptoms arise.

Institutional Treatment.

There are available 24 beds at the Borough Sanatorium, Heath Lane, to which during the year 65 patients were admitted. The Authority continue to retain 12 beds at Romsley Hill Sanatorium.

The following table gives an analysis of the patients who received residential treatment at one or other of these two Sanatoria.

	M.	F.	C.	Totals
In Sanatorium 1st Jan., 1933 ...	18	8	6	32
Sent during 1933—				
Pulmonary	54	21	9	84
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	7	7
Observation	...	2	3	5
Discharged during 1933—				
Pulmonary	47	18	10	75
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	6	6
Observation	...	2	3	5
Died in Sanatorium—				
Pulmonary	6	4	1	11
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...
In Sanatorium 31st Dec., 1933 ...	19	7	5	31

The average duration of stay in Sanatorium was 93 days. The corresponding figures for 1932 and 1931 were 117 and 77 respectively.

Orthopædic Treatment.

The arrangements for out-patient treatment of orthopædic cases at the West Bromwich and District Voluntary Hospital were outlined in last year's Report. It was found impossible to bring this scheme into operation until the 1st July, 1933. Since that date the following cases have been dealt with:—

	Males.	Females.
Number of patients sent to " Woodlands "		
for In-patient treatment	2	2
Number of Out-Patient attendances ...	10	1

Light Treatment.

There were 577 attendances for Ultra-Violet Light Treatment by patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The great value of this form of treatment may be realised by consulting the separate report on the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, where improvement of greater or less degree is noted in almost every case.

Dental Treatment.

The arrangement sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for the Dental Treatment of necessitous cases of Tuberculosis at Hallam Hospital continues in force. The National Health Insurance Scheme is found to cover most of the adult patients who require dental attention.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The necessity did not arise to serve any notices under Article 5, which empowers the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of Tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

The Public Health Act, 1925.

No action was taken under Section 62, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and whose accommodation is such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot be taken, or whose habits are such that such precautions are not taken.

After-Care.

Consideration is being given to the establishment of a Care and After-Care Committee.

Further particulars with regard to Tuberculosis will be found in Appendix 10, pages 62 to 69.

SECTION C.**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

This very important branch of Public Health work has maintained its satisfactory position throughout the year, as is evidenced by the fact that although there has been a slight diminution in the number of ante-natal cases, consequent upon the falling birth-rate, 22,699 attendances were made at the various Clinics during the year, as compared with 22,501 during the previous year.

As foreshadowed in last year's Report an additional Centre was opened in June at the new Recreation Hall, Friar Park. At the outset the Clinic was held once a fortnight, but owing to the increased attendances, commencing early in the present year, a weekly session is now held.

In addition to these Clinics, the Maternity Block at Hallam Hospital, in conjunction with which ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held at the Hospital, has continued to increase in popularity. During the year, 231 West Bromwich mothers were delivered, compared with 224 during the previous year.

In spite of the extensive facilities offered it is regrettable to have to report that the infant mortality rate increased to 101 from 96 in the previous year, and 9 mothers, a similar number to the previous year, none of whom had sought ante-natal advice, lost their lives as a result of childbirth.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES.

CENTRES	Friar Park	Charle- mont	Greets Green	Boulton Road	Hill Top	High- fields	Ham- stead	Totals
INFANT WELFARE CLINICS—								
Infants under 1 year—								
First Attendances ...	51	121	128	179	120	233	30	862
Re-Attendances ...	358	1,602	2,432	3,354	2,271	3,604	366	13,987
Total	409	1,723	2,560	3,533	2,391	3,837	396	14,849
Seen by Doctor	208	571	476	988	622	1,078	106	4,049
Children 1—5 years—								
First Attendances ...	52	31	17	42	16	46	10	214
Re-Attendances ...	300	788	946	1,757	923	1,022	520	6,256
Total	352	819	963	1,799	939	1,068	530	6,470
Seen by Doctor	204	297	213	358	235	387	56	1,750
Average attendance of children per session	54	52	36	54	34	50	19	43
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—								
Ante-Natal Cases—								
First Attendances ...	...	105	18	38	62	89	24	336
Re-Attendances ...	...	300	35	61	101	173	55	725
Total	...	405	53	99	163	262	79	1,061
POST-NATAL CLINICS—								
First Attendances ...	...	39	42	47	27	136	14	305
Re-Attendances ...	...	6	2	...	2	3	1	14
Total	...	45	44	47	29	139	15	319

Number of cases of children referred to District Nurses, 80.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.**Ante-Natal Clinics.**

Ante-Natal Clinics are held as follows :—

Highfields	...	...	Every Friday, 9-30—11-30 a.m.
Hill Top	...	...	First and third Thursdays, 2-15—5 p.m.
Boulton Road	...	...	First and third Mondays, 2-15—4 p.m.
Greets Green	...	...	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-15—5 p.m.
Hamstead	...	...	Alternate Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
Charlemont	...	...	Every Friday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance at all Ante-Natal Clinics.

In addition, Ante-Natal Clinics are held at Hallam Hospital on Monday and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to 4 p.m., when cases are seen by Mr. Connell, the Consultant Obstetrician. Details of the work done at this Clinic are shown in the Section of the Report devoted to Hallam Hospital.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

				New Cases.	Total Attendances.
1928	...	...	...	80	309
1929	...	...	...	261	557
1930	...	...	...	362	927
1931	...	...	...	328	938
1932	...	...	...	375	1,030
1933	...	...	...	336	1,061

In their endeavours to extend this branch of activity the Medical Officers continue to receive the co-operation of the majority of the Midwives.

In spite of this, however, the number of new cases attending the Clinics have fallen in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932. This reduction in numbers is to be accounted for partly by the declining birth-rate, and partly by the fact that there is a growing appreciation of the advantages to be secured by confinement at Hallam Hospital rather than at home. The mothers who are confined at Hallam Hospital generally make regular attendance at the associated Ante-Natal Clinic prior to admission.

Condition of Expectant Mothers.

Of the 295 patients who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics and were confined before the end of the year, 35 or 11·8 per cent. presented abnormalities so serious as to require active treatment by a general medical practitioner or at a Hospital; particulars thereof are given in the following table.

Continued close co-operation between the Ante-Natal Clinics and Hallam Hospital is indicated by the fact that 18 cases found to have some abnormality were referred to the Consultant Gynæcologist.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONDITIONS FOUND AT THE CLINICS
IN THE CASE OF 295 EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

					High- fields	Hill Top	Charle- mont	Boul- ton Road	Ham- stead	Greets Green	Total
Normal	...	...	...	...	59	52	81	34	24	10	260
Abnormal	...	...	...	...	11	7	9	4	1	3	35
					70	59	90	38	25	13	295
(1) Referred to General Practitioners					7	3	2	2	1	2	17
(2) Referred to Hallam Hospital					4	4	7	2	—	1	18
					11	7	9	4	1	3	35

				High- fields	Hill Top	Charle- mont	Boul- ton Road	Ham- stead	Greets Green	Total
ABNORMALITIES—										
Albuminuria	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	—	1	5
Bacilluria	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cystitis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vaginal Discharge	...	...	...	1	—	2	1	—	—	4
Uterine Prolapse	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	2	—	1	1	—	—	4
Malposition	...	...	...	3	2	1	—	—	—	6
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Toxic Vomiting	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vulvar Varicose Veins	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Uncompensated Valvular Disease of Heart				—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Neurasthenia	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anæmia	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total				11	7	9	4	1	3	35

The following Table shows the character of labour in the case of the above 295 mothers :—

Normal	...	...	...	63	49	84	34	24	12	266
Instrumental	...	...	...	4	4	3	2	1	—	14
Malposition	...	...	...	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Stillbirths	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	—	1	12
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cæsarian Section	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				70	59	90	38	25	13	295

It is gratifying to note that of 1,734 mothers who have attended the Centres since this work was commenced in June, 1928, only one has lost her life in childbirth.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers.

The arrangements for this work were similar to those in previous years.

During the year, the Health Visitors made 687 visits to the homes of expectant mothers, compared with 875 in the previous year.

Feeding of Expectant Mothers.

In appropriate cases dried milk and cocoa and milk are provided at the Centres. In addition, Grade “ A ” milk is supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of a Medical Officer at the Ante-Natal Clinics, or on the application of a private medical practitioner to the Health Department.

During the year 6 Expectant Mothers received free milk from the Infant Welfare Centres and 58 cases were dealt with at the Health Department.

Registration and Inspection of Maternity Homes.

There is one combined Maternity and Nursing Home with accommodation for 2 Maternity cases and 3 other cases, and 2 Maternity Homes for the reception of 1 case each, on the Register.

Inspections of these homes are carried out periodically by the Senior Health Visitor and the Medical Officer of Health.

AT BIRTH.

Work of the Midwives.

In accordance with Rule E22 of the Central Midwives' Board, Medical assistance was summoned on 257 occasions.

Form A. Medical Help: Mother	...	...	209
Child	...	...	48
Other Notifications received:—			
Form B. Deaths: Mother	...	...	—
Child	...	...	54
Form C. Stillbirths	...	...	53
Form D. Laying out the dead	...	...	—
Form E. Liable to be a source of infection			6
Form F. Artificial Feeding	...	...	8

Supervision of Midwives.

During the year 1933, 34 Midwives notified their intention to practice in the area; of these 10 resided outside the Borough and therefore did not come under routine inspection. Of the remainder 5 were attached to Institutions and one did not practice. The number of routine visits to Midwives was 67 and special visits 37; the Inspector of Midwives has reported satisfactorily in each instance.

Maternity Homes.

Hallam Hospital.

The continued popularity of this Maternity Block of 30 beds may be gauged from the following summary:—

	No. of Maternity Cases.			
1924	...	...	...	66
1925	...	...	...	70
1926	...	...	...	143
1927	...	...	...	184
1928	...	...	...	330
1929	...	...	...	325
1930	...	...	...	347
1931	...	...	...	431
1932	...	...	...	540
1933	...	...	...	500

Payment of Midwives' Fees in Necessitous Cases.

Frequently a Midwife does not receive her fee, because it is found that no Maternity Benefit is payable under the National Health Insurance Act. Towards the end of the year, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided that where there was no entitlement to Maternity Benefit either on the part of the patient or her husband, and the income from all sources was such that it was unlikely that the midwife would receive her fee, they would be willing to consider an application from the midwife for the payment of the fee under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act.

Private Homes.

Twenty-seven confinements took place in Private Nursing Homes during the year.

Maternal Deaths.

During the year 9 mothers lost their lives as a result of child-birth, compared with 9 in the previous year. The causes of death were as follows:—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	6
Other Causes	...	...	...	3

Immediately they become known all Maternal deaths are investigated by the Senior Health Visitor, who is also the Inspector of Midwives. As a result of these investigations it was found that none of the above cases had received ante-natal attention.

Stillbirths.

During the year there were 57 Stillbirths.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

The Authority possess a complete scheme for dealing with this class of case as outlined in the Annual Report for 1929.

Puerperal Fever.

Eight cases were notified during the year, 6 of these were removed to Hospital and 3 deaths resulted.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Thirty-one cases were notified, 22 of these were removed to Hospital and 9 were nursed at home; Nurses were supplied by the Authority in cases of necessity. Three deaths resulted.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five cases of Ophthalmia were notified during the year. Three were treated at home, two being referred to the District Nursing Association.

There was no impairment of vision.

CASES			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
S. J.	X	...	X	...	..	...
E. G.	X	...	X	...	...	...
R. P.	...	X	X	...	...	...
G. T.	...	X	X	...	...	...
B. W.	X	...	X	...	...	...

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases were notified.

THE INFANT AND THE YOUNG CHILD.

Registration and Notification of Births.

	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Live Births Registered	685	670	18	24	1,397
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Stillbirths 	27	28	2	—	57

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

LIVE BIRTHS.					
Doctors	...	...	...	...	42
Parents	...	...	...	...	10
Midwives	...	...	...	...	1,089
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	43
Hallam Hospital	...	...	...	...	209
Registrar	...	...	...	...	10
Transfers	...	...	...	...	2
					1,405
STILL BIRTHS.					
Doctors	...	...	...	...	2
Parents	...	...	...	...	—
Midwives	...	...	...	...	37
Hallam Hospital	...	...	...	...	18
Transfers	...	...	...	...	—
					57

Home Visits.

The number of visits made to children under 12 months of age during the year was 8,016, 1,391 being first visits and 6,625

subsequent visits; the number of visits made to children between 1 and 5 years was 20,880, making a total of 28,896 visits made by the Health Visitors to children under 5 years of age.

Infant Welfare Centres.

A table showing the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres is printed on page 32. You will observe that there has been a slight increase in the attendances.

Voluntary Helpers.

Councillor Mrs. Smallman and all the ladies of the Voluntary Association have again rendered valuable assistance at the Centres throughout the year. It is true to state that without this assistance, so willingly given, it would be an almost impossible task to cope with the volume of work.

Treatment by Artificial Light.

A report on the work of the Ultra Violet Light Clinic is given on pages 43 to 46.

Orthopædic Treatment.

All children found to require this form of treatment were referred to the West Bromwich and District General Hospital or to the Royal Cripples' Hospital, Birmingham.

The arrangements whereby children suffering from crippling defects are treated at the West Bromwich and District Hospital were reported in detail in last year's Report. During the year the following children under 5 years of age received the under-mentioned forms of treatment:—

	Boys.	Girls.
No. of Children	6	7
No. of Out-patient attendances ...	8	8
No. of Children on Massage ...	—	1
No. of Attendances for Massage	—	23
No. of In-patients	—	1
Length of stay	—	1 week
No. of children X-rayed	—	1
No. of X-rays	—	1
No. of children ordered repairs, irons, plaster, etc.	1	—

Ophthalmic Clinic.

All infants attending the Centres found to be suffering from squints have an opportunity of receiving treatment at a Special Eye Clinic. The following summary shows the work carried out during the year.

Number of Clinics held	4
Number of Infants examined	31
Number of cases in which Glasses were prescribed	28

Glasses are provided at Contract prices, and the parents charged in accordance with the family income.

Minor Ailments.

There is no general provision for the treatment of minor ailments at Clinics, but minor dressings are occasionally carried out.

Home Nursing.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee make an annual grant to the District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, which are referred to them by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 26 cases were dealt with for this purpose by this Association.

Provision of Milk and Food.

Dried milk, Cod Liver Oil, Virol, etc., are available at all Centres, and are distributed strictly in accordance with Circular 185, issued by the Ministry of Health in March, 1921.

Since the coming into force of the Local Government Act in April, 1930, extra nourishment to expectant and nursing mothers and to sick children under 5 years of age was issued from the Health Department under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act on receipt of a Medical Note, instead of by way of Public Assistance.

FOOD ISSUED AT THE CENTRES DURING 1933.

To Expectant Mothers ...	...	...	6
To Nursing Mothers ...	...	...	21
To Infants ...	...	...	358

WET MILK AND EXTRA NOURISHMENT ISSUED ON MEDICAL NOTES FROM THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To Expectant Mothers ...	...	...	58
To Nursing Mothers ...	...	...	149
To Infants ...	...	...	185

The total quantity of wet milk issued amounted to 2,286 gallons, at a cost to the Committee of £276 10s. 4d.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF DRIED MILK, ETC., AT THE CENTRES.

	£	s.	d.
Purchases of Dried Milk, etc. ...	1,077	14	6
Cost of Administration ...	50	4	10
	1,127	19	4
Less Sales ...	589	9	1
Cost to Committee ...	538	10	3

Care of Illegitimate Infants.

Assistance is rendered in this work, and also in the care of mothers of illegitimate children by the West Bromwich Girls' Welfare Society. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee make an annual grant to this Society for services rendered, and pay the expenses of selected cases sent to Homes.

Infant Life Protection.

The provisions of the Children's and Young Persons' Act, 1932, which relate to Infant Life Protection came into operation on the 1st June, 1933. The main provisions of the new Act, so far as they relate to Infant Life Protection are summarised herewith:—

- (i) Extension of the age of notifiable children from seven to nine years.
- (ii) Notification of the reception of a child, instead of being given within 48 hours after reception, must be given—
 - (a) in the case of the first child proposed to be received, not less than 7 days before its reception;
 - (b) in the case of any other child not less than 48 hours before its reception; and
 - (c) in the case of a child already received without reward within 48 hours after the undertaking to receive for reward.

Where a child is received in an emergency, proof that notice was given within 12 hours constitutes a valid defence.

Notification of change of address, must be given at least 7 days prior to the change, instead of within 48 hours, except in an emergency, when notice may be given at any time within 48 hours after the change.

Notification of the death or transference of a child must be given within 24 hours, instead of within 48 hours.

- (iii) Notification of the death of a child must be given to the Local Authority, and to the person from whom the child was received.
- (iv) Notification to be sent to the Clerk of the Authority, or Coroner by registered letter, addressed to their office or residence, and any notice to any other persons may be sent in a registered letter to him at his last known place of abode or permanent address.

- (v) An undertaking is deemed an undertaking for reward if there is any payment or gift of money or money's worth, or any promise to pay or give money or money's worth, irrespective of whether there is any intention of making a profit.
- (vi) Prosecutions for failure to notify have previously been difficult, as the 6 months was held to date from the beginning of the period of failure to notify, and the failure might not be discovered until the period had expired. Such failure is now made a continuing offence, so that 6 months may run from the end of the period.
- (vii) At least one of the Infant Life Protection Visitors of each Authority must be a woman.
- (viii) The scrutiny, advice and direction of the Visitor should extend not only to the nursing but to the general health and well-being of the child.
- (ix) The Authority are now able to impose conditions to be complied with so long as the total number of children kept in the dwelling exceeds a specified number. Power to enforce a limitation by legal action is similarly extended to enforce conditions so imposed.
- (x) The powers of the Authority to secure the removal of children kept on unsuitable premises or by unsuitable persons are extended to prevent their reception in such premises or by such persons. The class of persons described as unfit to have care of such children is extended to cover unfitness by reason of old age, infirmity or ill-health; and detrimental environment as well as unsuitable premises or foster-parents is recognised as a ground for action both before and after reception. Persons convicted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, are required to obtain the written sanction of the Authority to keep a foster-child only if they have been convicted of an offence of cruelty under that Act.
- (xi) The Authority is directly responsible for applying to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for the removal of a child to a place of safety. It is provided, however, that upon proof of imminent

danger to the health or well-being of the child, a single Justice may make an Order on the application of a Visitor or other appointed or authorised person, and if need be, may exercise that power, *ex parte*.

(xii) It is an offence to publish any advertisement, whether of a person or of a Society, for children within the scope of the Act, which does not state the name and residence or office of the person or Society. The authority should scrutinise local newspapers and investigate relevant advertisements in order to enforce this section.

(xiii) The exemption of hospitals, convalescent homes and institutions are limited to such establishments as are :—

- (a) maintained by a Government Department, Local Authority or any other Authority or Body constituted by special Act of Parliament or Royal Charter; or
- (b) exempted by a certificate from the Authority; or
- (c) voluntary homes supervised by the Home Office; or
- (d) institutions, houses or homes certified or approved by the Board of Control under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1927, and in which there are no children or young persons who are not mental defectives.

Mental Defectives who are, with the consent of the Board of Control, under care elsewhere than in an institution, a certified home or an approved home, are also exempted.

Miss Twist, the Senior Health Visitor, undertakes the duties and keeps all the necessary records.

At the end of 1932, there were 11 adopted children on the Register. During 1933, 2 new cases were reported, and 4 were removed from the Register, 2 were removed to relatives, 1 was legally adopted, and 1 was removed to Wigmores Schools. This leaves a total of 9 children on the Register. All these children are visited and the homes inspected regularly. Reports are made quarterly to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Summary of Visits Paid by Health Visitors during 1933.

To Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	687
To Infants under 1 Year—				
1st Visits	...	...	...	1,391
Re-visits	...	...	...	6,625
			—	8,016
To Children, 1—5 Years	...	...	...	20,880
Maternal and Infant Death Enquiries	...			196
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits	...	...		18
Still Birth Enquiries	...	...	...	50
Re Maternity Fees	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous visits (including Infectious Diseases)	...	...	...	2,855
				32,782

Infant Mortality.

		1932.	1933.
Number of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	56	55
Total number of deaths under 1 Year			
of age	...	147	142
Infant Mortality Rate	...	96	101

It will be observed from Appendix 11, page 70, that the chief causes of death during the year were—Diarrhoea, etc., 20, Pneumonia 28 and Prematurity 53. Seventy-one per cent. of the total infantile mortality was due to these causes. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales during 1933 was 64 compared with 65 in the previous year, and for the 118 County Boroughs 67 compared with 69 in the previous year.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The Ultra Violet Light Clinic for convenience and lack of room elsewhere is accommodated in the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Treatment.—The treatment is administered by Sister Collins who is in charge of the Dispensary. A Doctor is in attendance on Wednesday afternoons for seeing new cases and periodical survey of all cases.

Sessions.—Light sessions are held throughout the day on Monday and Friday. The sessions are divided as follows:—

TUBERCULOSIS CASES.—Monday and Friday mornings.

SCHOOL CHILDREN (except T.B. conditions).—Monday and Friday afternoons, 3-30 to 5 o'clock.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES.—Monday and Friday afternoons, 1-45 to 3 o'clock.

Records.—Records of each case are kept on special record cards.

Lamps.—Two lamps of the Mercury Vapour type are overhauled periodically by the makers in order to keep them efficient.

The following tables indicate briefly the work done during the year.

Cases on Books 1st January, 1933 ...	...	53
Cases added during the year ...	...	126
Total Cases receiving treatment ...	...	179
Cases discharged ...	...	139
Cases on Books, 31st December, 1933 ...	...	40
Total Attendances ...	...	3,083

The following table indicates the distribution of the total cases between the various Health Services:—

	M. & C.W.	Tuberculosis.	School.	Total.
Cases ...	71	25	83	179
Attendances ...	589	896	1,598	3,083

Of the 896 exposures of notified Tuberculosis cases, 379 exposures were given to school children. This number is not included in the 1,598 exposures to School Cases.

The following cases were treated and discharged during the period under review:—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE CASES.

	Cured	Much im- prov'd	Im- prov'd	No im- prove- ment	Un- suit- able	Failed to attend	Not accep- ted	Ref. Hos- pital
Alopecia ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Anæmia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Cervical Adenitis ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Debility ...	1	3	9	...	...	3	...	...
Eczema ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malnutrition ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Muscular Atony ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhœa ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	1	8	13	1	2	1	...	2
Septic Sores ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	5	13	29	2	2	8	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY CASES.

		Cured	Much im- prov'd	Im- prov'd	No im- prove- ment	Un- suit- able	Left Dis- trict	Failed to attend	Treat- ment re- fused	Ref. Hos- pital
Abdominal	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Glandular	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lupus	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	1

SCHOOL CASES.

		Cured	Much im- prov'd	Im- prov'd	No im- prove- ment	Un- suit- able	Left Dis- trict	Failed to attend	Treat- ment re- fused	Ref. Hos- pital
Alopecia	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Anæmia	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronch'l Catarrh	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
Debility	...	1	7	20	...	2	...	3	...	1
Impetigo	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mulnutrition	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Sores	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		11	13	29	...	3	...	5	...	2

The following Cases are continuing treatment:—

M. & C.W. Cases				Tuberculosis Cases				School Cases			
Debility	...	...	2	Glandular...	...	6		Debility	...	...	10
Rickets	...	...	6	Lupus	...	5		Alopecia	...	...	4
				Tubercular Spine		1		Bronchitis	...	...	2
								Cervical Adenitis	...	...	2
								Anæmia	...	...	1
								Impetigo	...	...	1
Total	...	...	8	Total	...	12		Total	...	...	20

Average attendance and average length of Exposure of the various Groups of " Cured " Cases.

	No. of Cured Cases	Average No. of Attendances	Average Length of Exposure
Alopecia	7	21	12 minutes
Bronchitis	1	6	6 "
Cervical Adenitis	1	13	8 "
Debility	2	11	9 "
Eczema	1	21	9 "
Impetigo	1	14	9 "
Rickets	1	27	7 "
Septic Sores	2	39	10 "

SECTION H.

HALLAM HOSPITAL.

General.

This Hospital is administered by the Health Committee of the Corporation, and a perusal of the following section, in conjunction with Tables 1—13, Appendix 13, pages 72 to 80, will give some indication of the variety and volume of work performed during the year.

As foreshadowed in last year's Report, the room formerly used as a Laboratory on the upper floor of the Children's Block was converted in the early part of the year into a Milk Room. It is equipped with the most up-to-date electric bottle and food sterilisers and it is hoped that a refrigerator will be installed at an early date. This should prove of great value in the treatment of ailing children, particularly those suffering from Marasmus and Gastro-Enteritis.

Owing to the increasing demands on the accommodation of the Maternity Block, serious consideration is being given by the Committee to the building of a new Maternity Block of approximately 30 beds.

During the year the Hospital has continued to serve the various authorities in the following approximate proportions: County Borough of West Bromwich 47·8%, City of Birmingham (Handsworth) 23·25%, County of Worcester 18·1%, County of Stafford 10·75%, County Borough of Smethwick 0·1%.

The arrangements which obtained prior to the 1st April, 1930, have been continued during 1933. Negotiations have been entered into, however, with neighbouring authorities, and it is hoped that at an early date definite agreements for a prolonged period will be entered into to utilise the accommodation in excess of the immediate requirements of West Bromwich.

At the end of the year, Mr. Crews, Steward of the Hospital, by mutual arrangement, agreed to relinquish the post of Steward, and was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Heaven.

Staff.

Chief Administrative Medical Officer.

J. YULE, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

Senior Physician and Medical Superintendent.

DOUGLAS STANLEY, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Birmingham University.

Mental Specialist.

W. A. POTTS, M.A., M.D.,

Psychological Expert to the Birmingham Justices.

Surgeons.

L. A. DINGLEY, M.D., F.R.C.S.

B. T. ROSE, B.Sc., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.,

Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, University of Birmingham.

Gynaecologist.

J. S. M. CONNELL, F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Aural Surgeon.

F. BRAYSHAW GILHESPY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

J. JAMESON EVANS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Radiologist.

G. E. DYAS, M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E.

Surgeon Dentist.

W. TREGGA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF.

1 Senior Resident Surgical Officer.

2 House Physicians.

1 House Surgeon.

Matron—Miss ASHWORTH.

Assistant Matron—Miss A. HARDING.

Steward—Mr. G. E. CREWS.

Laboratory Technologist—Mr. L. C. BROOKES.

NURSING STAFF.

The Nursing Staff consists of:—

1 Night Sister.

1 Home Sister.

1 Sister Tutor.

1 X-Ray Sister.

1 Theatre Sister.

1 Maternity Sister.

2 Masseuses.

7 Ward Sisters.

1 Relief Sister.

11 Staff Nurses.

78 Probationer Nurses.

PORTERS.

1 Mortuary Custodian.	9 Porters.
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CLERICAL STAFF.

1 Assistant Steward.	1 Female Clerk.
2 Male Clerks.	2 Telephonists.

WORK OF THE HOSPITAL DURING 1933.

Dr. DOUGLAS STANLEY'S Report.

The work of Hallam Hospital during the year 1933 was in every way up to the standard of previous years, though the figures show a slight decrease (101) in the number of admissions—4,779 as compared with 4,880 coming under treatment in 1932. This was only to be expected, as there was a somewhat higher average of health during last year. Details are given in Appendix 13, Tables I. and II., page 72. Generally speaking, the type of cases admitted showed no departure from the usual; on the other hand, there was no special form of disease such as the Gærtner outbreak of 1932.

Medical Department.

The number of cases treated during the year was 1,639 compared with 1,798 in the previous year. Of these, 492 were cases of respiratory disease, including 235 cases of pneumonia.

Acute rheumatic infection was as common as always and is a serious feature in West Bromwich; the average number of patients, especially children, showing the severer forms of rheumatic heart disease is much higher than in other localities.

Disorders due directly and indirectly to malnutrition were in evidence.

The chief Medical Diseases treated are shown in Appendix 13, Table VII., pages 74 and 75.

Surgical Department.

The surgical work of the Hospital continued to afford abundant material for study, and gave excellent results to the patients concerned; much of it was in the nature of acute emergency surgery, and a large number of fractures of all kinds was admitted.

The available scope of the work, and its results, may be considered equal to what is obtained in the great voluntary hospitals.

In general surgery 365 major operations and 392 minor operations were performed by the two Surgeons and their assistants.

In gynæcological surgery 71 major operations and 202 minor operations were performed by the Gynæcologist.

In the Ear, Nose and Throat Department 85 major operations and 362 minor operations were performed.

In the Dental Department 153 teeth extractions were done, and 2 fractured jaws treated.

The surgical nursing was excellent, and the Theatre work satisfactory, though there is room for improvement in minor details.

The various types of surgical diseases treated during the year are given in Appendix 13, Table VIII., page 76.

Gynæcological and Obstetric Department.

Full use has been made of the beds in the Gynæcological ward, and the usual run of cases have been treated.

The Maternity Department has benefited greatly from the increased number of beds available, particularly in relation to ante-natal work. Since this increase, however, has been possible only by depriving the hospital of available medical female beds, it is obviously a make-shift.

The total number of cases delivered shows a small decrease compared with 1932, in accordance with the general decreased birth rate of the district; but there is evidence that the lowest point has been reached in this respect, and the provision of a new Maternity Unit, complete in itself, with fuller accommodation, would increase materially the efficiency and ease of working.

The detailed Table of figures on page 78 again shows an increased proportion in the number of ante-natal examinations compared with the actual cases, pointing to fuller care of the expectant mother. The deaths (4) (compared with 10 in 1932) occurred in the first quarter of the year, thus lending further probability to the view that the high death rate of 1932 had a direct relationship to the influenza epidemic.

An interesting table of figures is appended, giving the details of surgical induction of labour. The proportion is high—53 cases out of a total of 500. Every woman was safely delivered, with only six still-births. Since failure to undertake induction would in all probability have entailed cæsarian section or great risk of complicated labour, it is considered that the results obtained were very satisfactory.

Further details are shown in Appendix 13, Tables IX., X. and XI., pages 77 and 78.

Mental Cases.

Table XII. shows the types of cases dealt with and the results obtained during the year 1933.

Excluding the cases of Senile Dementia, all of whom were over seventy years of age, and the 4 mental defectives, 75 out of a total of 120 were discharged improved, a percentage of 62.5. This would seem to be a satisfactory record, as many were so ill on admission that the death rate was 15%, while several were very chronic cases. All were suffering from some form of toxæmia, most frequently from the teeth or intestinal tract, and were treated accordingly.

Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

In the Ear, Nose and Throat Department there was an increase of 82 in the number of admissions.

The number of operations, major, minor and examinations, was 523, showing that a large amount of work is overtaken in this department in the course of the year.

Ophthalmic Department.

The Ophthalmic work of the past year was varied and interesting. Cases of injury—industrial, domestic and road—were rather numerous. In many cases these were severe in character, and necessitated prolonged and discriminating treatment. Ocular diseases showed no exceptional variation in type—most of them being of nutritional or constitutional origin.

Although there was the usual crop of inflammatory ocular disease among the children, it is gratifying to note that there was no case of ophthalmia neonatorum nor of infective ophthalmia amongst the patients.

Quite a number of cases of kidney trouble were referred for opinion on the ocular findings. Similar remarks apply to several cases of cerebral disease and injury.

Operations, as usual, were performed on emergency and acute cases, and included operations for cataract, glaucoma and acute suppuration of the eye.

X-Ray Department.

This department was very busy during the year. There were 1,346 radiographic records and 148 screen examinations.

X-ray treatment was given in 70 cases and sunlight in 1,475.

Investigations into various forms of heart disease were carried out, with a view to comparing the changes in the actual heart picture with the clinical findings.

There was no addition to the equipment during the year.

Pathological Department.

It is a pleasure again to report on the continued usefulness of this department. All modern methods of biochemistry, clinical pathology and bacteriology are applied in the investigation of patients, also histological examination where this is required, such as tumours and other specimens sent from the operating theatre. This system is of great value to the Surgical Staff.

The work turned out from the laboratory is shown in Table XIII. From this it will be seen that the total number of reports amounts to 5,534. In the Report for the previous year the total was over 10,000, but this higher figure was due to the outbreak of Gærtner's enteritis, which entailed a great strain on the resources of the Laboratory.

A feature of the pathological investigations for 1933 was an investigation into the possible cause of puerperal septicaemia, which was somewhat prevalent. An infective organism was found by Mr. Brookes in many patients attending the ante-natal clinic, and it was thereby possible to apply methods of preventive treatment that gave very satisfactory results. The amount of bacteriological work required in this direction was considerable, but there can be no doubt that the results more than repaid the labour entailed.

As stated in the previous Report, the result of the improved conditions under which the laboratory staff are working are again apparent—the standard of health being higher, and work turned out with more satisfaction.

The running costs of the laboratory continue to be much below the average obtaining in other hospitals. This is entirely due to careful management on the part of the Technologist, Mr. L. C. Brookes, who, in making personally most of the reagents and much of the apparatus required in the laboratory, effects a very great saving yearly.

Details of the reports furnished during the year will be found in Appendix 13, Table XIII., page 80.

Deaths in the Hospital.

The total number of deaths was 636, being 31 less than in 1932. The numbers, according to ages, showed but little variation, except that there were 82 under one year old compared with 102 in the previous year. Here again the occurrence of infective enteritis must be borne in mind, as many infants died of that disease in 1932.

Of those over 70 years of age, the number of deaths was exactly the same (195) as in 1932.

Appendix 13, Table V., page 73, shows the number of deaths which occurred in the Hospital during the year.

Resident Medical Staff.

The chief change here was the appointment of Mr. N. L. Shepperd as Senior Resident instead of Mr. F. P. Forrest resigned.

It may be remarked that most of the Resident Officers who leave the Hospital, on completing their period of appointment, express the opinion that the experience they have gained and the teaching received from the Visiting Staff have been of great value to them. Some have even stated that they have had more varied opportunities for gaining practical knowledge of medicine, surgery and obstetrics than in previous appointments.

Nursing Staff.

The health of the Staff was very good on the whole. There was no serious illness during the past year.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1933.

		Entries.	Passes.	Failures.
C. M. B. Examinations		9	9	—
State Final Examinations		20	17	3
State Preliminary Examinations		24	14	10

The Visiting Staff wish again to express their high appreciation of the work of the Matron—Miss Ashworth—without whose valuable help their duties would be much more exacting.

DOUGLAS STANLEY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Visiting Physician.

Chairman of the Medical Committee.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

At the instigation of a prominent local business man a Civic Pride Campaign Committee has been formed in the Borough. The aim of this Committee, speaking generally, is to create a cleaner, brighter and healthier Borough. The Committee, of which your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector are members, is of opinion that much can be done in this direction by educational propaganda through the press, by the distribution of suitable leaflets to shopkeepers, workshops and factories, and also through the Head Teachers of schools. Already, a meeting of the Head Teachers has been held, and a sub-Committee has been formed to draw up a programme of the lines along which this subject should be dealt with in schools. The inaugurator of this scheme has promised to give a sum of £100 annually for a period of 10 years.

It will be obvious from what has been said that although the compass of this programme is broader and more comprehensive than what is generally regarded as health propaganda, the fundamental aims and objects are the development of a Public Health conscience and a sense of civic pride and responsibility.

The "Better Health" journal, which is issued monthly by the Department has continued to play an important part, and there is evidence that its circulation is becoming more widespread. It has been our endeavour to deal with subjects of topical interest, and particularly matters of local interest, in as fascinating a way as possible.

One further step has been taken by the Health Committee during the year. The poster frames, formerly utilised by the Empire Marketing Board have been acquired and a variety of posters supplied by the Central Council for Health Education have been displayed.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Local Press for services rendered in aiding the efforts of the Health Department to direct the attention of the inhabitants of the Borough to the necessity for taking an increasing personal and collective interest in physical and mental welfare.

The day-by-day teaching of the principles of health by the Health Visitors to those who attend Child Welfare Centres and to those on whom the Health Visitors call, has continued on the usual lines during the year. Special attempts have been made at Public Lectures to various Societies and Organisations in the Borough to promote a better knowledge of what is the function and aim of the Public Health service. In this connection, good work has been done by the local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council. Talks on health matters have continued to be given at the Centres and Clinics.

APPENDIX I.

METEOROLOGY.

CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION, DARTMOUTH PARK.

543·3 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

1933.

Highest Mean Temperature	...	...	...	65°
Lowest Mean Temperature	...	...	...	33°
Total Rainfall	...	...	...	22·74"
No. of Days on which rain fell	...	...	...	135

THIRD QUARTERS.

1933.

Mean atmospheric Temperature	...	...	63°
Amount of rain	...	...	4·09"

TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

	Mean Reading of Barometer. in.	Reading of Self- Registering Thermometers.		Mean Temperature at 9 a.m. Readings	Total Rainfall.
		Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.		
January	29·57	40	29	34	1·74
February	29·41	44	31	37	3·65
March	29·35	55	34	44	2·77
April	29·54	58	39	47	0·71
May	29·45	65	44	52	2·01
June	29·35	73	49	60	2·41
July	29·43	77	55	64	2·33
August	29·52	76	53	63	1·05
September	29·53	70	49	55	0·71
October	29·36	56	42	48	4·80
November	29·42	46	35	40	0·23
December	29·73	37	29	32	0·33
Total or Average	29·47	58	41	48	22·74

APPENDIX 2.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1933 AND PREVIOUS
TEN YEARS.

Years	Population R.G. estimation to middle of each year	Nett Births		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				Births and Deaths, Illegitimate Children		
				Under 1 year		At all Ages				
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 nett Births	Number	Rate	Nett Births	Nett Deaths under 1 year	Death rate un- der 1 year per 1,000 Illegiti- mate Births
1923	77,600	1,866	24·17	164	87·8	973	12·5	56	10	178
1924	78,790	1,862	23·65	165	88·6	962	12·2	40	7	175
1925	79,490	1,821	22·9	180	98·8	950	11·9	48	10	95
1926	79,920	1,804	22·6	143	79·2	874	10·9	55	9	163
1927	81,140	1,643	20·2	176	107·0	1,015	12·4	45	6	133
1928	80,680	1,686	21·0	126	74·7	843	10·5	34	6	176
1929	80,840	1,682	20·8	179	106·4	1,211	14·9	50	8	160
1930	81,510	1,671	20·5	111	66·0	923	11·3	39	3	77
1931	82,160	1,698	20·66	146	86·0	998	12·1	64	7	109
1932	82,210	1,522	18·51	147	96·0	965	11·7	38	6	158
10 years' average	80,434	1,725	21·5	154	89·0	971	12·0	47	7	142
1933	81,840	1,397	17·07	142	101·6	978	11·9	42	9	214

APPENDIX 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ETC., IN THE VARIOUS
WARDS DURING 1933.

Wards		Population, Census 1931	Dwellings, Census 1931	Persons per Room, Census, 1931	Persons per Acre, 1931	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infants' Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	No. of Births	Birth Rate
N. E.	Sandwell ...	6,296	1,538	0·79	5 0	85	13·5	8	114	70	11·1
	Lyndon ...	13,984	2,804	0·98	7·1	149	10·4	27	86	316	22·1
	Tantany ...	12,466	2,903	0·95	43·3	147	11·7	22	120	184	14·7
	Hill Top ...	9,539	1,915	1·21	12·8	119	12·4	18	92	195	20·3
	Barr ...	1,894	418	0·97	1·4	18	9·5	1	30	33	17·5
S. W.	Spon Lane...	8,429	1,866	1·07	29 0	92	10·9	10	73	138	16·4
	Lyng ...	10,251	2,304	1·01	25·1	124	12 0	10	69	146	14·2
	Town Hall...	8,821	2,005	0·95	36·5	101	11·4	16	129	124	14·0
	Greets Green	9,623	1,995	1·19	16·0	143	14·8	30	157	191	19·7

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1933.

CAUSES	Deaths of residents occurring within or without the district							Deaths of West Bromwich residents occurring in institutions within the district			
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	TOTAL
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	22	3	11	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza	32	1	1	...	...	2	4	15	8	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	57	...	1	1	2	10	21	20	2	...	26
Other Tuberculous Diseases	15	2	...	2	...	3	5	3	...	...	10
Syphilis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	104	...	...	...	...	1	7	50	30	16	34
Diabetes	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	10	12	3
Heart Disease	158	...	...	...	4	3	11	32	43	65	58
Aneurysm	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	11	4
Bronchitis	58	10	4	...	...	...	3	10	12	19	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	107	28	17	8	4	4	13	21	6	6	45
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	8	...	...	2	...	1	2	4	1	...	8
Diarrhoea, etc.	33	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	12
Appendicitis	9	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	1	2	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
Other Digestive Diseases	27	4	...	...	4	3	4	3	5	4	20
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	22	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	5	2	19
Puerperal Sepsis	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4
Other Puerperal Causes	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	54	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Senility	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	21
Suicide	14	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	1	1	1
Other Violence	27	1	...	3	5	4	4	5	3	2	10
Other Defined Diseases	77	14	5	4	3	6	9	17	13	6	35
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	1
Totals	978	142	47	28	34	43	102	233	169	180	370

APPENDIX 5.

DEATH-RATES FROM THE MORE IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1933
AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Pneumonia (all forms except Influenzal Pneumonia)		Bronchitis & other Respira- tory Diseases (excluding Pneumonia & Tuberculosis)		Influenza		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pul. Tuberculosis		Heart Disease		Cancer		Puerperal Sepsis		Other Diseases or Accidents of Pregnancy & Parturition	
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births	per 1,000 Births
1923	112	1.4	107	1.3	34	.45	48	.61	15	.19	71	.91	74	.95	..	..	5	2.6
1924	133	1.6	106	1.3	44	.55	49	.62	19	.24	76	.96	78	.99	2	1.0	2	1.0
1925	115	1.4	105	1.3	37	.46	59	.74	13	.16	58	.72	93	.92	5	2.7	3	1.5
1926	95	1.1	81	1.0	22	.27	47	.58	16	.20	89	1.1	102	1.2	2	1.1	4	2.2
1927	237	2.9	84	1.0	64	.78	46	.56	8	.09	104	1.2	79	.97	1	.6	3	1.8
1928	78	0.97	65	0.75	18	.22	61	.75	8	.099	114	1.42	91	1.13	2	1.2	2	1.2
1929	176	2.1	110	1.3	78	.96	56	.69	15	.19	152	1.8	87	1.07	4	2.4	4	2.4
1930	100	1.2	52	0.64	25	.31	57	.70	11	.13	155	1.9	105	1.30	2	1.2	2	1.2
1931	116	1.4	89	1.08	29	.35	60	.73	6	.07	166	2.02	105	1.28	4	2.35	4	2.35
1932	92	1.1	79	0.96	15	.18	48	.58	7	.09	138	1.68	128	1.55	..	..	9	5.71
1933	107	1.31	61	0.78	32	.39	57	.70	15	.18	158	1.93	104	1.27	6	4.13	3	2.06

APPENDIX 6.
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS	
	TOTAL		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two Years)	Total Deaths under One Year
	Live Births	Still- Births											
England and Wales	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64
118 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Populations 20,000-50,000 at Census 1931)	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56
London	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59
WEST BROMWICH	17.07	0.69	11.95	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.39	0.53	19.3	101

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REGARDING CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES
AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Service.	Situation.	Days Open.	Purpose.	By whom provided
Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary	Health Dept., 2 Lodge Rd.	Tues. and Sat. mornings 10 to 12 Wed. evenings, 5-30—7-30	Consultation and Treatment	West Bromwich Corporation
Maternity and Child Welfare	(1) Highfields	Mon. & Wed., 2-15 p.m. Friday, 9-30 to 11 a.m.	(a) Ante-Natal Clinic	Rented by Authority
	(2) 158a Hill Top	Tues. and Thurs., 2-15 p.m.	(b) Infant Consultations	Rented by Authority Purchased by Authority
	(3) Greets Green	Mon. and Wed., 2-15 p.m.	(c) Issuing Dried Milk	Purchased by Authority Rented by Authority
	(4) Boulton Road	Tues. and Thurs., 2-15 p.m.		
	(5) Hamstead, Miners' Institute	1st and 3rd Mon., 2—4 p.m. Friday, 2-15 p.m.		
	(6) Charlemont Methodist Church Hall	Fri., 9-30—10-30 a.m., 2-15 p.m.	(a) Infant Consultations (b) Issuing Dried Milk	Rented by Authority
	(7) Friar Park Road	Wed., 2-15 p.m.	(a) Ante-Natal Clinic (b) Post-Natal Clinic	Free use
	(8) Hallam Hospital	Mon. and Thurs. afternoons		West Bromwich Corporation
School Clinics	(1) Central Clinic, Lombard Street West	Every Day (see School Report)	Minor Ailments, Dental, Aural, Ophthalmic, Remedial Exercises	Education Authority
	(2) Boulton Road	Tues. and Thurs. mornings.	Minor Ailments	Ditto
	(3) Hill Top School	Mon. afternoon, Fri. morning	Ditto	Ditto
	(4) Greets Green (part of M. and C. W. premises)	Tues. morning, Thurs. afternoon	Ditto	Ditto
	(5) Charlemont Methodist Church Hall	Mon., Wed., and Fri. mornings	Ditto	Ditto
	(6) Hamstead, The Institute	Fri. morning	Ditto.	Ditto
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	Health Dept., 2 Lodge Rd.	(a) Tuberculosis cases. Mon., and Fri. mornings (b) M. and C. W. and School cases. Mon. and Fri. afternoons		West Bromwich Corporation
Venereal Diseases	(1) General Hospital, Birmingham	Males and Females: Daily except Sat. & Sun., 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Out and In-patients	Subsidised
	(2) Guest Hospital, Dudley	Males: Tues. and Fri., 7 p.m. Females: Wed., 3 p.m.	Out and In-patients	Voluntary

APPENDIX 8.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY								QUARTERS				Admitted to Isolation or other Hospital	Deaths		
	AT AGES—YEARS																											
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and under 35 years	35 years and under 45 years	45 years and under 65 years	65 years and upwards	Sandwell	Tantany	Hill Top	Lyndon	Barr	Spon Lane	Lyng	Town Hall	Grets Green	1	2	3			4	
Scarlet Fever ..	310	8	18	14	25	156	59	14	14	2	1	..	52	29	20	78	5	50	32	27	17	29	87	98	96	269	..	
Diphtheria ..	36	1	1	..	1	14	7	3	7	1	..	..	2	4	4	5	1	5	3	3	9	5	1	7	23	33	..	
Measles ...	313	61	83	78	56	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	10	53	53	67	1	19	30	39	41	162	137	11	18	24	20	
Erysipelas ..	53	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	14	5	..	..	6	12	9	9	..	1	2	4	9	12	12	20	14	8	..	
Whooping Cough ..	45	15	10	10	6	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	4	6	4	5	..	4	5	3	14	10	1	20	14	3	..	
Puerperal Fever ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	4	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	1	3	2	1	4	..	4	6	6	3	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	19	..	1	3	1	..	15	6	4	1	22	3	
Ophthalmia Neon. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typhoid Fever ..	194	17	10	11	6	22	8	9	34	18	33	5	2	24	28	40	8	10	8	14	60	94	39	20	41	9	107	
Pneumonia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	996	68	102	123	115	95	193	76	30	100	32	55	7	78	132	121	228	17	92	83	94	151	331	284	172	209	376	141

APPENDIX 9.

VACCINATION.

RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE
REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Registration Districts	Births	Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Died Unvaccinated	Exemptions	Vaccination Postponed	Removed out of the Area	Not accounted for
North-East (9 months)	981	299	1	69	570	4	23	15
South-West „	379	82	...	19	229	4	3	42
Barr „	24	17	...	...	7	...	...	...
Whole Boro' (3 „)	399	102	...	27	242	8	7	13
Total 1932 ...	1783	500	1	115	1048	16	33	70
Total 1931 ...	1859	526	3	112	1056	25	34	103

APPENDIX 10.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS
DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE I.

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary				Non-pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A. New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)														
(A) Definitely Tuberculous ...	38	16	1	3	2	1	4	5	40	17	5	8	70	
(B) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	6	
(C) Non-tuberculous...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	19	15	14	65—141	
B. Contacts examined during the year														
(A) Definitely Tuberculous ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	5	
(B) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	
(C) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	24	30	83—92	
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as														
(A) Recovered ...	2	—	—	—	2	3	5	8	4	3	5	8	20	
(B) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	44	40	45	156—176	
D. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st														
(A) Definitely tuberculous ...	105	70	35	30	4	9	41	34	109	79	76	64	328	
(B) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	2	13—341	

APPENDIX 10—continued.

TABLE I.—continued.

1933

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on Jan. 1st, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years							4
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
4.	Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,697
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:							
	(a) Personal	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541
10.	Number of:—							
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
	(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	92

TABLE II.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Local Authority— County Borough of West Bromwich— Heath Lane Sanatorium (24 beds)	24	...	...	...	24
City of Birmingham— Romsley Hill Sanatorium (120 beds) 12 beds are retained by this Authority.	12	...	...	...	12

APPENDIX 10—continued.

TABLE II.—continued.

(B) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the Year.

			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Insti- tutions	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31st
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	{	Adult Males	...	...	...	...	...
		Adult Females	...	2	2	...	...
		Children ...	...	3	3	...	...
		Total ...	...	5	5	...	...
Number of defin- itely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	{	Adult Males	18	54	47	6	19
		Adult Females	8	21	18	4	7
		Children ..	6	16	16	1	5
		Total ..	32	91	81	11	31
GRAND TOTALS			32	96	86	11	31

Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully Tuberculous cases discharged during the Year.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						TOTALS		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non- tuberculous	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	3

APPENDIX 10—continued.

TABLE III.

Return showing the immediate results of Treatment of Patients discharged from Residential Institutions during the Year.

on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals			
		Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months				Totals		
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.
Class T. B. minus	Quiescent ...	2	1	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Not quiescent	7	5	...	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Died in Institution	2	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6
Class T. B. plus Group I.	Quiescent ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Not quiescent	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T. B. plus Group II.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	4	...	..	16	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	10	1	31
	Died in Institution	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Class T. B. plus Group III.	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Not quiescent	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Died in Institution	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
Bones and Joints	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdom- inal	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organs	Quiescent ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peri- pheral glands	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not quiescent	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

APPENDIX 10—(Continued).
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE IV.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1928.				1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.														
	Class T.B. Plus				Class T.B. Plus				Class T.B. Plus				Class T.B. Plus				Class T.B. Plus				Class T.B. Plus				Class T.B. Plus														
	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3							
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease Arrested	M. F.	Adults Children	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
				—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
				1	1	7	2	10	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	2	4	—	—	2	7	4	13	7	2	9	—	11	17	1	16	1	18				
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Disease not Arrested	M. F.	Adults Children	4	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	2	8	1	4	—	5	11	4	6	1	7						
				2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	1					
				3	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—				
				12	3	12	3	18	9	2	2	—	4	8	—	2	1	3	21	2	8	—	10	36	2	8	5	15	38	3	13	—	16	24	1	23	2	26	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	M. F.	Adults Children	3	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
				—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
				3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				29	5	8	4	17	2	3	6	—	9	7	2	2	—	4	4	2	2	—	4	8	—	2	—	2	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	1			
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Dead	M. F.	Adults Children	3	5	27	9	41	1	2	11	6	19	3	2	9	5	16	7	20	4	—	2	7	9	3	—	4	1	5	3	—	1	—	1				
				1	3	22	8	33	—	3	5	4	12	2	—	4	3	7	1	1	3	7	11	1	—	5	—	2	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—			
				2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
				41	20	59	21	100	4	8	22	10	40	13	4	15	8	27	10	5	16	15	36	13	—	9	12	21	7	—	8	5	13	10	—	3	—	3	
GRAND TOTALS		...	...	...	53	23	71	24	118	13	10	24	10	44	21	4	17	9	30	31	7	24	15	46	49	2	17	17	36	45	3	91	5	20	24	1	26	2	26

TABLE IV—(Continued).

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1928.				1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.							
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total		
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease Arrested	M. F. Children	1 3	— 1	— 8 12	— 3	— 1	— 3	— 4	1 2 8 10	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1 3	— 1 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1 1 10	— 1 2	— 3	— 1	— 1 4	— 1 10	— 3 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	
	Disease not Arrested	M. F. Children	— 2	— 3	— 4 6	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1 2	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2 2	— 1 1	— 1	— 1	— 1 1	— 1 2	— 1 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	
	Condition not ascertained during the year	M. F. Children	1	—	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		7 1	7 8	23 4	— 1	— 3	— 4	1 3 9 13	1 2 1 13	1 1	1 1	1 1	4 7	3 3 2 6 14	3 4	— 6	13 5	1 2 6 14	3 4	— 6	13 5	1 2 6 14	3 4	— 6	13 5	1 2 6 14	3 4	— 6	13 5	1 2 6 14	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Transferred to Pulmonary		2	—	— 1 3	—	—	— 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Discharged as Recovered	M. F. Children	— 10	— 1	— 23 34	— 2	— 1	— 5	7	1 1 6 8	1 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1 1	1 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		11 3	2 11	27 6	1	—	— 5	6	2 1 12 15	2 1	—	— 1	2	1 1 1 4	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dead	M. F. Children	— 2	— 2	— 4	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 1 1	—	—	—	— 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register		23 4	4 39	70 18	4 1	— 13	18	5 1 2 19 27	3 4	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 2	4 5 3 8 20	2 1	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	2 1 2 6	2 1	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	
GRAND TOTALS	...	...	...	...	93 22	4 2	— 16	22	6 1 5 28 40	4 1 1 5 11	4 1 1 5 11	4 5 3 8 20	5 4	— 6 15	5 1 2 6 14	5 4	— 6 15	5 1 2 6 14	5 4	— 6 15	5 1 2 6 14	5 4	— 6 15	5 1 2 6 14	5 4	— 6 15	5 1 2 6 14	5 4	— 6 15	5 1 2 6 14		

APPENDIX 10—continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE V.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 3rd January, 1933 to 31st December, 1933.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifi- cations
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over	Total all ages	
Pulmonary Males ..	...	...	2	...	9	9	10	13	10	3	...	56	57
,, Females ...	...	1	...	3	7	5	7	2	4	1	...	30	30
Non-pulmonary Males	1	1	5	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	12	12
,, Females	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	9

TABLE VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

[illegible]

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from Local Registrars	7	6
Transferable Deaths from Registrar General...	...	...
Posthumous Notifications	...	...
"Transfers" from other Areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	6	...

APPENDIX 10—continued.

TABLE VII.
NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st Dec., 1933, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
	188	125	313	89	75	164	477
Number of cases <i>removed</i> from the registers during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of Notification ...	3	14	17	6	10	16	33
2. Recovery from the Disease ...	2	...	2	7	11	18	20
3. Death	35	25	60	9	7	16	76

TABLE VIII.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Registers of Notification on
the 31st December.

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1933	188	125	313	89	75	164	477
1932	165	133	298	105	97	202	500
1931	152	118	270	106	101	207	477
1930	132	105	237	96	99	195	432
1929	122	83	205	104	94	198	403
1928	115	82	197	80	80	160	357
1927	109	83	192	70	67	137	329

APPENDIX 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Diphtheria ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
„ Other Forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	5
Bronchitis ...	...	...	..	1	1	3	1	1	2	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	...	1	2	7	5	10	11	35
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	2	1	...	...	3	4	5	5	...	17
Syphilis ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth, Congenital Debility, etc.	32	5	3	1	41	7	3	1	1	53
Other Causes ...	3	2	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	9
Totals ...	39	10	3	4	56	25	19	24	18	142

APPENDIX 12.**INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES SINCE FIRST RECORDED.**

Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1872	152	1882	158	1892	171
1873	163	1883	177	1893	211
1874	156	1884	180	1894	152
1875	160	1885	176	1895	157
1876	144	1886	169	1896	118
1877	162	1887	158	1897	175
1878	159	1888	158	1898	182
1879	167	1889	175	1899	179
1880	152	1890	170	1900	191
1881	152	1891	172	1901	163
Decennial Aver. 156·7		Decennial Aver. 169·3		Decennial Aver. 169·9	
1902	162	1912	122·5	1922	88·6
1903	164	1913	140·4	1923	87·8
1904	149	1914	104·4	1924	88·6
1905	150	1915	133·1	1925	98·8
1906	159	1916	89·8	1926	79·2
1907	151	1917	121·5	1927	107·1
1908	140	1918	113·1	1928	74·7
1909	152	1919	103·0	1929	106·4
1910	106·5	1920	109·2	1930	66·0
1911	139·5	1921	96·9	1931	86·0
Decennial Aver. 147·3		Decennial Aver. 113·3		Decennial Aver. 88·3	
1932	96·5				
1933	101·6				

APPENDIX 13.

Summary of the work carried out during 1933 in the various departments of Hallam Hospital

TABLE I.

ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.

				1933.	1932.
Men	...	...	...	1,323	1,302
Women	...	...	...	1,888	1,964
Children	...	...	...	1,546	1,660
				—	—
Total				4,757	4,926
				—	—
Decrease in Admissions				...	169

TABLE II.

				1933.	1932.
Admitted on Relieving Officers' Orders	...	...	...	880	794
Admitted on Emergency Orders				3,265	3,445
Transferred from Hallam House				137	173
Births in Hospital	...	...	...	475	514
				—	—
Total				4,757	4,926
				—	—

TABLE III.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

				1933.	1932.
Men	...	...	...	1,339	1,292
Women	...	...	...	1,902	1,934
Children	...	...	...	1,538	1,654
				—	—
Total				4,779	4,880
				—	—
				Decrease 101	

APPENDIX 13—continued.

TABLE IV.

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	1933.	1932.
Discharged to own Home, etc. ...	3,832	3,919
Transferred to Hallam House ...	246	250
Transferred to other Institutions	65	44
Deaths	636	667
Total	<u>4,779</u>	<u>4,880</u>

TABLE V.

DEATHS.

	1933.	1932.
Men	304	307
Women	205	220
Children	127	140
Total	<u>636</u>	<u>667</u>

SUMMARY.

Under 1 year	82	102
1 to 3 years	18	15
3 to 16 „	27	24
16 to 40 „	96	86
40 to 50 „	49	54
50 to 60 „	63	75
60 to 70 „	106	116
Over 70 „	195	195
Total	<u>636</u>	<u>667</u>

TABLE VI.

ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENTS.

	1933.	1932.
Medical Cases	1,639	1,798
Surgical Cases	1,245	1,283
Gynæcological Cases	895	938
Ear and Throat Cases	382	301
Mental Cases	121	92
Births in Hospital	475	514
Total	<u>4,757</u>	<u>4,926</u>

APPENDIX 13—continued.

TABLE VII.

MEDICAL CASES.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Pneumonia	...	...	...	235	
Bronchitis	...	...	...	140	
Phthisis	...	...	...	64	
Pleural Effusion and Empyema	...			34	
Neoplasm	...	...	...	11	
Asthma	...	...	...	8	
				—	492

RENAL SYSTEM	...	...	...	29	
				—	29

BLOOD DISEASES.

Septicæmia	...	...	...	6	
Anæmia	...	...	...	8	
Leukæmia	...	...	...	1	
Polycythæmia	...	...	...	1	
Hodgkins Disease		...	...	1	
Purpura	...	...	...	2	
Hæmophilia	...	...	...	4	
				—	23

INFECTIOUS.

Exanthemata	...	...	...	33	
Syphilis	...	...	...	7	
Influenza	...	...	...	8	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	12	
Malaria	...	...	...	1	
Anterior Polyomyelitis	...	...		2	
				—	63

METABOLIC SYSTEM.

Diabetes	...	...	...	20	
Rickets	...	...	...	6	
Gout	...	...	...	4	
Thyroid	...	...	...	3	
				—	33

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Endocarditis	...	...	...	42	
Myocarditis	...	...	...	111	
Hyperpiesis	...	...	...	11	
				—	164

APPENDIX 13—continued.

TABLE VII.—continued.

POISONS.

Pot. Permanganate	...	...	...	...	1	
Coal Gas	...	...	...	...	9	
Iodine	...	...	...	...	1	
Lysol	...	...	...	...	3	
Lead	...	...	...	...	1	
Others	...	...	...	...	4	
					—	19

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Impetigo	...	...	...	...	28	
Eczema	...	...	...	...	11	
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	5	
Scabies	...	...	...	...	12	
Others	...	...	...	...	11	
					—	67

ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.

Duodenal and Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	90	
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	47	
					—	137

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Mental (including G.P.I.)	...	...	...	...	107	
Functional	...	...	...	...	46	
Hæmorrhage and Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	54	
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	9	
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	7	
Tumours and Nerve affections	...	...	...	...	15	
Tabes	...	...	...	...	7	
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	3	
Others	...	...	...	...	21	
					—	269
Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	66	
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	29	
Senility	...	...	...	...	111	
Debility	...	...	...	...	23	
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	20	
Others	...	...	...	...	207	
					—	456

APPENDIX 13—continued.

TABLE VIII.
SURGICAL CASES.

GENERAL.

Acute Appendicitis	...	...	152
General Peritonitis	...	...	20
Malignant Disease	...	...	97
Intestinal Obstruction		...	12
Hernias	...	...	53
Fractures	...	...	94
Burns and Scalds	...	...	33
Abscesses	...	...	160
Infection of Bursæ Joints and Bones	...	...	74
Tuberculosis	...	...	20
Head Injuries	...	...	58
Urological	...	...	129
Cholecystitis and Cholelithiasis			12
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	18
Wounds and Injuries	...	...	45
Circumcision	...	...	9
Others (including Ulcers, Osteoarthritis and Varicose Veins)			372
			— 1,358

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

TONSILLECTOMIES.

(a) Guillotine	...	...	271
(b) By Dissection	...	...	39
			— 310
MASTOIDECTOMY	...	...	39
			— 39

Other Treatments (including Oesophagoscopies, Bronchoscopies, Dressings, etc., etc.)	...	...	211
			— 211

EYE OPERATIONS	...	...	3
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DENTAL TREATMENTS	...	...	173
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OPERATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

Major.	Minor.	Examinations.	Total.
71	202	5	278

GENERAL.

Major.	Minor.	Breast.	Total.
365	392	19	776

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Major.	Minor.	Examinations.	Total.
85	362	76	523

DENTAL.

Extractions.	Examinations.	Fract. Jaw.	Total.
153	18	2	173

APPENDIX 13—continued.

TABLE IX.

GYNÆCOLOGY AND MIDWIFERY.

LABOURS.

Confined in Hospital	...	...	500
Normal Labours	...	...	451
Abnormal Labours	...	...	49
			— 500
Live Births	...	...	475
Still-births	...	...	37
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	18
Abortions	...	...	83
Operations	...	...	132
Breast Abscesses	...	...	8
Others	...	...	40

TABLE X.

SUMMARY OF CAUSES AND RESULTS OF SURGICAL INDUCTION OF LABOUR.

(a) CAUSES.

Disproportion	...	...	19
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	9
Toxæmias	...	...	12
Tuberculosis	...	...	1
Tachycardia	...	...	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	4
Previous history of instrumentals and stillbirths	...	...	2
Previous difficult labours	...	...	1
Twins and Hydramnios	...	...	2
Breech failed version	...	...	1
Persistent breech in primip. of 43	...	...	1
			—
		Total	53
			—

(b) RESULTS.

Maternal:—

All discharged well.

Deaths of Infants:—

Stillbirths	...	6
Toxæmia	...	1
Maceration	...	1
Twin	...	1

Asphyxia	...	3	{ Persistent Breech.
			{ Post-Maturity
			{ Contracted pelvis.

APPENDIX 13—continued.

MATERNITY CASES.

TABLE XI.

Month		Births	Still Births	Instru- mental	A.P.H.	Cæsarian Sections	Surgical Induction	Toxæmias of Pregnancy	Maternal Deaths	Eclampsia	Ante-Natal Visits	Bookings
January	...	45	9	4	1	1	4	2	∴	∴	217	59
February	...	41	2	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	168	40
March	...	45	2	2	∴	3	6	2	2	∴	311	48
April	...	42	∴	∴	∴	∴	3	1	∴	∴	186	15
May	..	45	5	5	2	∴	5	∴	∴	1	228	43
June	...	41	4	4	2	∴	5	1	∴	∴	234	44
July	...	43	1	1	2	∴	8	∴	∴	∴	204	50
August	...	39	3	3	∴	∴	5	1	∴	1	220	42
September	..	47	3	1	2	∴	4	∴	∴	∴	228	48
October	...	37	3	2	1	∴	5	1	∴	∴	257	62
November	...	39	3	1	1	∴	2	∴	∴	∴	295	38
December	...	36	2	3	∴	∴	2	1	∴	∴	195	23
Totals	...	500	37	27	12	6	53	12	4	4	2,743	512

APPENDIX 13—continued.

TABLE XII.

MENTAL CASES.

MALES.

			Dischargd. improved	Died	Certi- fied	Left agnt. advice	Total
Senile dementia (over 70)	...		7	7	0	0	14
Dementia Præcox	...	...	1	2	1	0	4
Mania—Depression Insanity			6	2	2	0	10
Acute Mania	...	...	1	0	0	0	1
Delusional Insanity	...	...	4	1	4	0	9
Syphilitic Insanity	...	...	3	1	1	0	5
Suicidal	...	...	6	2	1	0	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	...		No change				1
Epilepsy	...	...	2	0	0	0	2
Mental deficiency	...	...	No change				2
Neurasthenia	...	...	4	0	0	1	5
Hysterical	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
			<u>34</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>62</u>
			—	—	—	—	—

FEMALES.

			Discharged. improved.	Died	Certi- fied	Left agnt. advice	Total
Senile dementia (over 70)	...		4	8	0	0	12
Dementia Præcox	...	...	4	3	3	0	10
Mania—Depression Insanity			7	1	1	1	10
Acute Mania	...	...	1	0	1	0	2
Delusional Insanity	...	...	4	2	2	2	10
Puerperal Insanity	...	...	1	1	0	0	2
Syphilitic Insanity	...	...	2	1	0	0	3
Suicidal	...	...	9	1	1	1	12
Encephalitis Lethargica	...		No change				2
Epilepsy	...	...	6	1	0	0	7
Mental deficiency	...	...	No change				2
Neurasthenia	...	...	10	0	0	2	12
Hysterical	...	...	4	0	0	0	4
			<u>52</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>88</u>
			—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 13—continued.

TABLE XIII.

PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS FOR THE YEAR, 1933.

Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	77
Nasal Swabs	...	...	...	...	34
Urines—Microscopical	...	...	...	...	1,286
Urines—Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	1,013
Urines—Ureas	...	...	...	...	124
Wasserman Reactions	...	...	...	...	638
Autogenous Vaccines	...	...	...	...	128
Widal Reactions	...	...	...	...	17
Sputum Microscopical	...	...	...	...	110
Sputum Grouping of Organisms	...	...	...	...	102
Van den Bergh Reactions	...	...	...	...	14
Blood Counts	...	...	...	...	192
Blood Ureas	...	...	...	...	692
Urine Fermentation Reaction	...	...	...	...	53
Faeces Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	46
Faeces Chemical	...	...	...	...	65
Faecal Fats	...	...	...	...	6
Micro Histological Sections	...	...	...	...	375
Vaginal Discharges	...	...	...	...	49
Blood Cultures	...	...	...	...	71
Blood Grouping	...	...	...	...	47
Fractional Test Meals	...	...	...	...	74
Cerebro-spinal Fluids	...	...	...	...	59
Glove Powder	...	...	...	...	6
Pus, Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	88
Blood Sugars	...	...	...	...	63
Pleural Effusions	...	...	...	...	47
Steriliser	...	...	...	...	16
Blood Calcium	...	...	...	...	4
Blood Chlorides	...	...	...	...	2
Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Urine Sugars	...	...	...	...	26
Blood Coagulations	...	...	...	...	8
Total					5,534

APPENDIX 14.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Programme and Time Table of action to be taken in 5 years period.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

AREAS	Number of Houses	Persons to be dis- placed	Number of Houses to be provided				Year during which to be effected
			3	Bedrooms 2	4	Total	
Areas 1 to 7 ...	231	980	140	52	11	203	1933-34
„ 8 to 13 ...	300	1,380	211	56	14	281	1934-35
„ 14 to 19 ...	300	1,350	206	56	13	275	1935-36
„ 20 to 26 ...	300	1,350	207	55	13	275	1936-37
„ 27 to 33 ..	260	1,118	174	45	9	228	1937-38
	1,391	6,178	938	264	60	1,262	

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES TO BE DEALT WITH UNDER SECTION 19 OF ACT.

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	Total
Number of indi- dual houses pro- posed to demolish under Section 19	102	41	43	27	27	240
Number of persons to be displaced from such houses	508	188	194	122	117	1,129
Number of new houses proposed in connection with these displace- ments	104	39	40	25	24	232
	Bedrooms 3 2 4 78 21 5	Bedrooms 3 2 4 29 8 2	Bedrooms 3 2 4 30 8 2	Bedrooms 3 2 4 18 5 2	Bedrooms 3 2 4 18 5 1	

APPENDIX 14—continued.

HOUSING ACT, 1930—RE-HOUSING.

1. Particulars of re-housing proposals.

Type			No. of each type	Number of persons for whom the houses would provide accommodation on basis of Section 37		Probable date of displace- ment
3 Bedrooms	...	...	218	...	1,090	} 1934
2 ,,	...	...	73	...	292	
4 ,,	...	...	16	...	112	
3 ,,	...	...	240	...	1,200	} 1935
2 ,,	...	...	64	...	256	
4 ,,	...	...	16	...	112	
3 ,,	...	...	236	...	1,180	} 1936
2 ,,	...	...	64	...	256	
4 ,,	...	...	15	...	105	
3 ,,	...	...	225	...	1,125	} 1937
2 ,,	...	...	60	...	240	
4 ,,	...	...	15	...	105	
3 ,,	...	...	192	...	960	} 1938
2 ,,	...	...	50	...	200	
4 ,,	...	...	10	...	70	
Totals			1,494	7,303		

2. Displacements for which proposals are intended to provide.

				No. of persons to be displaced	No. of houses required for re-housing (s. 37)			Probable dates
1. Clearance Areas								
Areas	1 to 7	..	...	980	...	200	...	1934
"	8 to 13	...	...	1,380	...	282	...	1935
"	14 to 19	...	...	1,350	...	276	...	1936
"	20 to 26	...	...	1,350	...	276	...	1937
"	27 to 33	...	...	1,118	...	228	...	1938
2. Individual insanitary houses not included in areas				508	...	104	...	1934
				188	...	39	...	1935
				194	...	40	...	1936
				122	...	25	...	1937
				117	...	24	...	1938
Total				7,307	1,494			

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the work of the Department under my charge.

Mr. J. E. Austin, having obtained an appointment as Chief Sanitary Inspector at Dewsbury in June last, it was decided that J. Bullock, Senior Clerk, should be made a Probationer Inspector, and that C. S. Stokes from the Refuse Disposal Works, should be transferred to the office as a Junior Clerk. This re-arrangement has worked well, and I have to thank the District Inspectors (Messrs. W. W. Foakes, G. H. Shaw, F. A. Oakes and J. Bullock) and the Clerks for the willing manner in which they have co-operated with me in carrying out the numerous responsibilities which have devolved upon us.

I think it can be claimed that in no previous year has the pressure been so severe and continuous as it has during the year under review, and the record which follows should demonstrate that very successful results have been achieved.

SECTION C. **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.**

SCAVENGING.

Removal of Dry Refuse.

The percentage of houses on the water carriage system at the end of the year was 98·0, the approximate number of water closets being 17,394.

The number of portable ashbins was 16,690, the number of fixed ashpits in connection with dwelling-houses and other buildings having been reduced to 130. The ashbins are emptied weekly, and the ashpits periodically or as required, 16 applications for emptying only having been received.

The new 30-cwt. type of covered vehicle has been utilised for removal purposes with satisfactory results.

The total tonnage figure was 22,361 as compared with 24,472 in 1932, and 24,918 in 1931. This marked reduction in the weight of refuse collected is an instance of a general tendency manifest throughout the country, but last year this was probably aided by the abnormally low rainfall.

Last year's figures were made up as follows:—Ashbin refuse, 20,915 tons; ashpit refuse, 310 tons; Hallam House and Wigmore Schools, 1,120 tons; and trade refuse, 16 tons.

Our gross collection costs were £6,478 as compared with £6,673 in 1932; £7,140 in 1931; and £7,353 in 1930. The transport costs amounted to 2s. 5·5d. per ton.

The following are details of dry refuse collection costs :—

	£
Wages	3,683
Lorry Hire	2,752
Implements and Repairs	24
Incidental Expenses and Sundries ...	19
	£6,478

The cost of collection per ton of ashbin refuse was 5s. 11·2d., of dry ashpit refuse 6s. 8·5d., and of Hallam House and Wigmore Schools 2s. 11·4d. per ton.

The collection of refuse from a house with an ashbin costs 6s. 8d. per annum and that from a house using an ashpit 16s. 0d., the respective yields being 22·3 cwt. and 47·7 cwt.

Removal and Disposal of Refuse from Privies and Cesspools.

The percentage of houses on the privy system is 2·0, these houses being situated almost exclusively in recently added areas and where no public sewers are available.

The number of privies was 317, of privy pails 77, and of cesspools 136. The estimated tonnage of refuse from these receptacles was 3,909 as compared with 3,528 in 1932, but the continued use of the Cesspool Cleaner with Vacuum Pump has again rendered this costly work to be executed at a reduced expenditure per ton, the total cost being 4s. 0d. as compared with 4s. 6d. in 1932.

The details of expenditure are as follows :—

	£
Wages	226
Transport Department Charges	376
Implements and Repairs	4
Rents of Tips and Incidentals	37
Proportion of cost of Cesspool Emptier ...	135
	£778

The bulk of refuse so collected has once more been deposited on the Ray Hall Farm.

Total Cost of Refuse Collection of all Classes.

The sum of £95 was received for collection of trade refuse and emptying of cesspools situate outside the Borough Boundary, etc.

The net cost of removal of refuse of every description was £7,034 as compared with £7,364 in 1932, £7,981 in 1931, £8,182 in 1930 and £8,038 in 1929, a progressive decrease being all the more gratifying considering the number of new houses which have been erected.

Refuse removal in 1933 involved a rate of 5s. 7d. in the £, the cost per 1,000 of the population being £85 19s. 11d., per head of population 1s. 8·6d., per 1,000 houses (excluding Hallam House and Wigmore Schools) £362 12s. 9d., and per house per annum 7s. 3d.

Disposal of Dry Refuse.

Of the 22,361 tons of dry refuse collected, 16,622 tons were received at the Disposal Works, where possible saleable materials were salved. Organic refuse, rags and other offensive materials were burned in the incinerators and the screened dust was tipped on land at the rear of the works. Five thousand six hundred and seventy-six tons were deposited on the controlled tip at Heath Lane, the balance of 63 tons being utilised for filling in purposes.

In addition, at the Disposal Works, we cremated over eight tons of condemned food, 114 beds, 38 pigs for the police and public and 819 cats and dogs, while from 15 to 20 tons of paper delivered by tradesmen, etc., have been destroyed.

The details of the working costs of disposal are:—

	£
Wages	1,601
Light, Power and Water	104
Repairs and Maintenance	238
Horse Hire	666
Rates, etc.	413
Oil and Sundries	76
	£3,098

The figures for the five preceding years were £3,035, £3,233, £3,254, £3,096 and £3,154 respectively.

The following are details of our sales:—

	£
Washed Cinders	76
Scrap Metals	255
Bones	53
Bottles and Jars	24
Glass Cullett	14
Paper	11
Sundries	27
	£460

The amount received for public weighings was £30, making a total income of £490, the net working expenditure being £2,608, as compared with £2,556 in 1932, £2,897 in 1931, £2,718 in 1930 and £2,653 in 1929.

The net working cost of disposal was approximately 2s. 4d. per ton as compared with 2s. 1d. per ton in 1932.

Loan charges amounted to £69, thus making the total net cost of disposal £2,677, or the equivalent of a rate of 2·2d. in the £. The net cost of disposal in 1932 was £2,654.

The combined rate for removal and disposal of all classes of refuse was 7·9d. in the £.

The average cost of removing and disposing of refuse was 10s. 3d. per house per annum, or 2·4d. per week, or per head of population per annum 2s. 4·5d., or the equivalent of ·56d. per week.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Inspections.

Inspections of all classes, including those under the Housing Act Regulations, reached a grand total of 27,051, of which 7,695 were re-inspections. This total is somewhat smaller than in previous years, but is accounted for by the fact that the work in connection with the houses in Clearance Areas can only proceed at a relatively slow rate, owing to the multitudinous details which have to be ascertained, and this in its turn has necessarily limited the time normally devoted to miscellaneous inspections.

Notices Served.

One thousand, five hundred and forty preliminary or intimation notices dealing with 3,621 houses were served, and in accordance with your instructions 389 statutory notices were served, of which 369 were served under the Public Health Acts and 20 under our Local Acts.

Sanitary Improvements Effected.

The total number of nuisances abated as a result of notices served was 4,430.

Particulars are given in Table IV. of the sanitary improvements effected. These again include works of a substantial character. In 410 cases external brickwork has been re-pointed or covered with impervious material, and in 6 houses horizontal damp proof courses have been inserted. One thousand, one hundred and forty-one houses were cleansed, whitewashed and repaired, and in 37 cases fixed windows have been made to open wholly or in part. Insanitary brick sinks in 107 instances have been replaced by earthenware sinks. Twelve additional water closets have been provided in common

yards or courts, and 17 cistern flushed water closets have replaced those of the waste water type. In 76 cases an internal water supply has been laid on to houses.

Work carried out by the Department in the case of default under the Public Health or Local Acts included the provision of 4 ashbins.

Overcrowding.

Including the instances noted during the house-to-house inspections and those in Clearance Areas, 137 cases of overcrowding came under our notice as compared with 256 in 1932, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining alternative accommodation 3 notices only were served, these having reference to some extreme cases.

The triple standard of classification has again been adopted, this being (a) The Registrar General's method of more than two persons per room per house, (b) inadequate cubic contents of rooms used for sleeping purposes, and (c) occupancy of sleeping rooms by unmarried adults of opposite sexes, or where grown up sons and daughters were sleeping in the same room as their parents.

In these 137 houses there were 73 instances of what may be termed moral overcrowding; the Registrar General's standard was exceeded in 72 cases and in 90 instances the cubic space in bedrooms was inadequate. Many of the houses were overcrowded from all three standpoints, but 17 houses were overcrowded according to the Registrar General's method only, 27 from the cubic contents aspect only, while 32 houses not otherwise overcrowded, supplied examples of moral overcrowding.

In these overcrowded houses there were 31 cases where two or more families were residing in the same house.

Thanks to the reservation of the houses erected on Hamblett's Estate for the accommodation of tenants displaced from Clearance Area houses and individual unfit houses, it was found possible to deal with some cases of gross overcrowding of long standing, and if this policy of reservation continues, as time goes on there should be a considerable diminution in this social evil of overcrowding, although there will still be many cases where overcrowding is taking place in houses not scheduled for early demolition.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations have been taken from time to time of factory chimneys emitting black smoke, and intimation notices have been served and occupiers and stokers interviewed.

Work under Factory and Workshops Act.

The total number of workshops and bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 147. The customary circular letters were dispatched twice during the year to the occupiers of bakehouses reminding them of their obligations with respect to periodical limewashing and on a subsequent visit it was almost invariably found that the required cleansing had taken place.

Ten notices were received from the Home Office respecting insanitary factories, and notices were subsequently served on the firms concerned, these receiving attention before the end of the year.

Offensive Trades.

The number of premises now on the Register of Offensive Trades is 140.

Nine applications were made to establish the trade of fish frying, of which 3 were granted and 6 refused, while an application for renewal of an application previously granted was also refused.

The fat melting works was visited weekly and periodical inspections were made of the fish frying establishments.

Common Lodging Houses and Houses let in Lodgings.

The licences for the two registered Common Lodging Houses were renewed, and these and the houses let in lodgings were regularly visited. The last named establishments have occasioned a considerable amount of trouble, and it was found necessary to serve summonses under the Bye-Laws and also under the Public Health Act, in respect to one house. The work was put in hand immediately on service of the summonses, and having been executed after an adjournment, the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs.

Sanitary Supervision of Theatres and Cinemas.

The customary inspections of the local theatres and cinemas have taken place and reports submitted to the Magistrates or Watch Committee as occasion required. In every instance the defects reported were subsequently remedied.

Work under Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

The arrangement for retaining the services of a local rat catcher at a small fee have been continued, and appropriate action has been taken in dealing with rat infestation.

Rents Restriction Acts.

Nine applications were made by occupiers of houses for certificates under the above Acts, all of which were granted,

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Three hundred and fifty-one rooms were disinfected after infectious disease.

The advice and help of the Department in dealing with insect pests has again been sought in numerous instances. Insecticides were supplied in 72 instances and on 15 occasions we undertook the work of disinfestation.

The bedding from 211 houses was removed and disinfected and subsequently taken to new addresses on Municipal Housing Estates.

SECTION D. HOUSING.

Clearance Areas and Five Years' Programme.

The work in connection with the representation of the Areas selected for treatment in connection with the first instalment of the Five Years' Slum Clearance Programme, was of a most exacting character, and the energies of the whole of the staff were taxed for some months. The four areas dealt with were the old Cooper Hill and Reform Street Area, Overend Fold, part of the original Guns Lane Area, and the Old Forge Area. Owing to certain houses being excluded, it became necessary to divide the first of the areas into three sub-areas and the last into two sub-areas, so that seven areas were finally represented. In all, 231 houses were represented.

The Ministerial Inquiry and subsequent examination of the premises by the Inspector, lasted four days. At the Inquiry practically no attempt was made to dispute the description of the properties given by your officers, owners submitting in many instances most elaborate re-conditioning proposals. As you are aware, the Minister of Health decided to accept such proposals in the case of ten houses, thus leaving 221 houses scheduled for demolition.

In the closing months of the year a preliminary inspection of the houses suggested as suitable for the second instalment of the Clearance Programme was made. To obtain the necessary data for filling in the particulars required in connection with the formal programme, I re-visited, in company with the District Inspector, the Areas originally represented in 1920, and which have not yet received attention, and sundry new suggested areas and individual houses. These inspections demonstrated that even when the demolitions requisite to provide occupants for the 1,500 houses which the Council in May last agreed should be erected to re-house displaced persons in the course of five years, there will still remain a considerable number of houses fit only for demolition.

Systematic Inspections.

Owing to the special Housing work just enumerated, it was only found possible to undertake the systematic inspections required by the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations in two of the four districts into which the Borough is divided.

The first took place in District 3, and consisted of an examination of the whole of the houses in the Tantany Estate, and the second in District 4 where houses in Hill Top Ward, including Queen Street, Hill Street, parts of Tunnel Road and Castle Street, Hill Top and Hawkes Lane were inspected.

In all, 1,047 houses situate in 25 streets were inspected, of which 1,039 were working class dwellings, 8 being business premises.

Nine hundred and ninety-two houses were of the through type, and 53 of the back-to-back or "single" varieties. Four houses had a single bedroom, 133 had two bedrooms and 910 three or more bedrooms. The ascertained population was 4,908, or an average of 4·7 per house approximately. Twenty-one houses or 2·1 per cent. had more than two inmates per room, and were therefore deemed to be overcrowded on the basis adopted by the Registrar General. In 123 cases or 11·7 per cent., there were two or more families residing in houses intended for one family only.

As the majority of the houses inspected last year were also examined in 1924, a comparison of the figures for such houses in the respective years, may be of some interest.

In the Hill Top houses the average population per house has fallen from 4·7 to 4·2, the number of cases of overcrowding from 10 to 5 and the number of cases of two or more family occupancy from 40 to 27. This reduction tendency in these directions has been noticed during the last two or three years.

In the Tantany Estate houses inspected in the respective years, the number of seriously overcrowded houses has fallen from 10 to 6 and the number of cases of two or more family occupancy from 140 to 96, but on the other hand the population in the houses has increased by 256 or approximately 8 per cent.

Of the 1,047 houses, 16 were classified as unfit, 47, including back-to-back or "single" type houses, as falling below a reasonable standard; 40 as in a seriously defective state of repair; in 265 cases cleansing or minor repairs were requisite, while in 679 cases the premises were in fair or good condition. It will be realised that as a large proportion of the houses inspected were newly built, the figures cannot be taken as typical of general housing conditions in the Borough.

Demolition Orders.

The building of the houses on Hamblett's Estate had another important sequel in that it enabled substantial progress to be made in dealing with individual houses unfit for human habitation, many of which had either been made the subject of Closing or Demolition Orders in past years, or in which Demolition Orders had had to be held up owing to the absence of alternative accommodation.

During the year, 155 representations were made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, that houses were unfit for human habitation and could not be made fit at a reasonable expense. In 94 instances Demolition Orders were made, in 12 cases undertakings to recondition were accepted, but in five cases these undertakings were afterwards withdrawn and consent has since been given to the issue of Demolition Orders. In one instance, an appeal, which has not yet been heard, was entered against an order, and in the other cases decision has been deferred. The number of houses actually demolished was 23. The number of houses at the end of the year which were the subject of Closing and Demolition Orders and still occupied was 134, but since then a reduction has been effected in this figure. A summons was issued against an owner for re-letting a house in connection with which a Demolition Order was operative. The owner having subsequently obtained an ejection order, and demolished the house, the summons was withdrawn.

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Inspection of Slaughterhouses and Food Supply.

Two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight visits were paid to slaughterhouses, and 1,664 visits to butchers' shops and food places.

The number of notifications received from cottagers of intention to slaughter was 340, the carcasses being subsequently examined in almost every instance.

In 78 instances (8 generalised and 70 localised) bovine carcasses and in 467 (9 generalised and 458 localised) pigs' carcasses, or 545 instances in all, tuberculosis was found to be present in meat inspected, and there were in addition 4 cases of localised actinomycosis.

In every case the carcasses or affected portions were surrendered.

The following is a list of the food stuffs surrendered and destroyed :—

Unsound or Diseased Meat :— lbs.

Beef	...	...	...	7,945				
Pork	...	...	...	9,586				
Mutton	...		...	131				
				17,662	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
					7	17	2	22
Poultry	...	...	...	108				
Fish	...	...	...	28				
Tomatoes	...	...	...	265				
				401		3	2	9
Tinned Beef	...	...	...	48				
„ Milk	...	...	...	140				
„ Salmon	...	...	...	25				
„ Pork	...	...	...	1				
„ Fruit	...	...	...	6				
				220		1	3	24
				Total		8	3	0
								27

The number of Magistrates' Orders obtained for condemnation was 68.

There are at present 23 slaughterhouses on the Register, of which 13 are subject to annual licence.

Thirty-two food preparation establishments are now on the Register.

Investigations were made into two cases of suspected food poisoning during the year.

Inspection of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

An application was received for the registration of a cowshed, which was granted.

Four applications were received for the registration of premises for the sale of raw milk, these being transfers. All were granted. Six persons were registered for the sale of bottled milk only, and 11 persons for selling milk from conveyances, while 5 cowkeepers were registered as purveyors in order to comply with the Milk Marketing Scheme.

At the end of the year there were on the register 24 cowkeepers and 294 dairies and milkshops or purveyors residing outside the district.

The number of licences for the sale of Graded Milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order was 44 as compared with 40 in 1932. These comprised: Two Grade A Producer's Licences; 3 Grade A Bottler's Licences; 1 Pasteuriser's Licence; 20 Grade A Dealer's Licences; 2 Certified Dealer's Licences; 7 Grade A Dealer's Supplementary Licences; 3 Grade A (T.T.) Dealer's Supplementary Licences; 5 Pasteurised Dealer's Supplementary Licences and one Grade A Pasteurised Dealer's Supplementary Licence. The amount received for fees was £16 11s. 0d.

Forty-nine samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, 6 being Certified Milks, 34 Grade A Milks, 1 Pasteurised and 8 Ordinary Milks, the latter being bulk samples.

The Certified Milks were most satisfactory, the total counts being exceptionally low and B. Coli. being absent in every instance.

The Grade A Milks showed considerable variations; in 4 instances the total count was high, and in 7 instances B. Coli. was indicated. A distinct improvement was, however, perceptible in the last samples taken.

The sample of Pasteurised Milk was quite up to standard.

The ordinary milks gave low total counts, but in every instance B. Coli. was found to be present.

Thirty-two samples, of which 12 were bulk samples, were submitted for biological examination, and 6 were subsequently certified to contain living Tubercle bacilli. The presence of the bacilli in the bulk samples involved much subsequent testing, until the offending cow or cows were discovered and eliminated.

Five cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, and subsequently slaughtered, the disease proving to be generalised in 4 instances and localised in the remaining case. The total amount of compensation paid was £11 5s. 0d., the sums received for salvage amounting to £5 15s. 1d.

Work under Food and Drugs Act.

An increased number of samples of food have been taken for chemical analysis, and as will be seen from the Borough Analyst's Report, no really serious case of adulteration was detected.

I am,

Yours obediently,

H. H. SPEARS,

Fellow Sanitary Inspectors' Association.
Member Institute of Public Cleansing.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ADDENDUM.

As the foregoing will be the last report I shall have the privilege of submitting as your Chief Sanitary Inspector, I may perhaps be permitted to review in some detail a few of the public health developments which have taken place in the Borough during the 35 years I have held office. Although I cannot claim that more than a moiety of my hopes have been realised yet I think there is ample evidence that considerable sanitary advances have been made.

INTRODUCTION

In 1899, the year of my appointment, the estimated population of the Borough was 62,300, that for the middle of last year being 81,840, or an increase of 19,510; while during the same period the number of houses has increased from 13,000 to approximately 19,000, and the acreage from 5,860 to 7,172.

The Inspectorial Staff at the outset consisted of one Chief and three Assistant Inspectors, and I had the services of one Clerk. At the moment the Department comprises one Chief and four District Inspectors and two Clerks (an additional Clerk having been appointed in 1913) so that actually the increase in staff has been extremely slight, having regard to the innumerable additional responsibilities which have devolved upon us.

When I first took office, the inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds, Common Lodging Houses and Canal Boats, previously carried out by other officers, was transferred to my department, and in 1918 a similar transfer occurred as regards the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, whilst in addition for a period of 18 years I acted as an unpaid officer under the Mental Deficiency Act.

The more outstanding developments which have taken place in the work of the department are considered under the various headings adopted in the Annual Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Storage, Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

Thirty-five years ago West Bromwich was predominantly a privy midden town, the privy conversions which had taken place prior to that date, being relatively few in number. The collection of the contents of privies and ashpits was carried out by contract, the refuse being collected in open carts and dumped more or less indiscriminately on various lands in the Borough, the processes of collecting and disposal alike giving rise to serious complaints. The only work carried out by direct labour at this date was the removal of ashbin refuse from

newly erected houses with water closets, and for this the services of a full time labourer and one part time labourer with hired horses and carts were adequate.

Legal proceedings under the Nuisances Sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, having met with scant success in the past, a position of stalemate being almost reached, it was decided to obtain additional powers and the West Bromwich Corporation Act, 1900, included provisions to accelerate the work of conversion. The enforcement of these provisions evoked strenuous opposition at the outset, and an Association of Property Owners was formed with the object of compelling the Council to contribute a proportion of the cost of conversion in those instances where it was alleged that the existing receptacles were sanitarily satisfactory. Gradually, however, the opposition was worn down, and ultimately owners and occupiers came to welcome the change. In the succeeding years no fewer than 6,232 privies were replaced by water closets, and in no single instance did an owner take advantage of his right to appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, nor were the Council called upon to make any contribution towards the cost involved.

The result has been that in the original area of the Borough, excepting in the case of isolated dwellings remote from a public sewer, the privy midden system has practically disappeared. Recent extensions of the Borough have caused considerable additions to our list of privy middens, but when the new Sewage Works at present being installed are completed, it is hoped that the loathsome privy system will have almost vanished.

In the earlier days of the operation of the Act of 1900 it was found that where owners were providing water closets in lieu of privies, the old fixed middens were still being retained as receptacles for dry ashes, etc. Additional powers were therefore obtained in our Act of 1913, to ensure the provision of portable receptacles and the proportion of fixed receptacles is now very small.

With the transition from the privy system to the water carriage system and the ever increasing number of portable ashbins, less and less recourse was had to Contractors, and now, as you are aware, the whole of the work of collection is undertaken by workmen in the direct employ of the Corporation. The old fashioned horse drawn vehicle has also been replaced by covered petrol driven lorries, and our collection costs are well below the average for County Boroughs in England and Wales.

Methods of refuse disposal have also undergone many changes. The practice of indiscriminate tipping was felt to be undesirable, and in 1910, a Destructor Furnace was erected at Black Lake, the heat generated being utilised for steam

raising purposes, and supplementing that employed for the production of electricity at our local station. Unfortunately it was not found possible to deal fully with the increasing volume of refuse, tips had again to be requisitioned, and towards the close of the Great War, the cost of incineration had risen to almost a prohibitive figure. Following the example of other towns it was decided to introduce a system combining Separation, Fuel Recovery, Salvage and Incineration, and the present plant at Black Lake was accordingly installed. For some time difficulties of great magnitude were experienced and criticisms were frequent, but I think it can be claimed that the plant has served a very useful purpose, and our Disposal costs keep satisfactorily low. Owing to the extensive housing developments in recent years in Lyndon Ward, it has been necessary to dispose of the refuse from the new building estate by controlled tipping methods in Heath Lane.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Throughout the period under review, and especially within the last 15 years, legislation and the output of Ministerial Orders and Regulations have enormously increased the demands made upon the Inspectorial Staff, but the ramifications of our present duties are sufficiently well known to you and need not be enumerated. Suffice it to say that the number of inspections yearly made by the Staff and myself during the period under review has been approximately 30,000, and that we have served annually 2,492 notices on an average, such notices affecting an average of 4,792 houses. As a result of these inspections and notices, not only have serious nuisances been abated, but as our records show many notable improvements have been effected. To take only the question of drainage and sanitary fittings, the privy conversions to which I have already referred were incidentally responsible for marked improvements in respect of the drainage of yards. Under the old order of things, in a large proportion of our yards or courts provided with privies, waste water from yards, wash-houses and sculleries was collected by badly formed surface gutters and taken down entries to an oblong iron gutter at the entry end, and slops were continually finding their way on to the public footpaths. When privy conversions took place a system of deep drainage had necessarily to be installed, and advantage of this fact was taken to provide more adequate means of drainage to yards. Another further satisfactory advance has been the replacement of the old, foul, leaking brick sink with one of a more satisfactory type.

HOUSING.

Systematic Inspections.

Although prior to 1899, there are records of surveys of working class dwellings which were carried out by specially engaged staffs, these seem to have been mainly for statistical

purposes and little or no subsequent action to have followed, and the regular staff of Sanitary Inspectors was then too small to permit of regular house to house inspections. It was decided in 1899 to initiate visitations of this character, and the two newly appointed Juniors were detailed to carry out this work, and their reports were followed by notices and a fairly large number of police court proceedings. This innovation was warmly resented in some quarters, the cry of sanitary "persecutions" was raised, and it was even proposed that the Juniors should be dismissed. Once more, however, time was on our side and these continuous house to house inspections became a regular feature of our work. When, however, in 1907, two vacancies occurred in the Inspectorial Staff, it was decided for reasons of economy that only one of these vacancies should be filled, and from that year until 1919, we worked with a depleted staff. This decision had unfortunate results, for owing to this shortage and the general neglect of repair work during the Great War, we found ourselves confronted in 1919 with properties in a deplorable state of disrepair. By dint, however, of house to house inspections, since undertaken and subsequent appropriate action, marked improvements have been effected in the case of dwellinghouses really capable of being put into a proper state of repair.

Demolition of Unfit Houses.

In a district like West Bromwich, in which houses were rushed up during the earlier stages of the Industrial Era without any regard to stability or sanitation, and where effects of mining subsidences have been experienced, a large number of dwellings are obviously fit only for demolition. Apart from houses situate in scheduled areas, 292 houses had been demolished, up to the end of last year.

Clearance Areas.

Following the appointment of the late Mr. Alderman Kenrick, as Chairman of our Committee, it was decided that steps should be taken to deal in a more comprehensive fashion with some of our "Rusty" Lanes. Several possible areas were surveyed, the Mayer's Green Improvement Scheme, which resulted in the demolition of a considerable number of hopeless houses, was launched, but owing to the outbreak of War in 1914, plans for more drastic actions had to be held in abeyance. When, however, in 1919, we were called upon to furnish a programme of our housing proposals, we were able to compile one of considerable dimensions, and as is well known, in the following year, 1920, no fewer than 36 areas, comprising 2,872 houses were formally represented as unhealthy. After considerable controversy the Ministry of Health permitted us to proceed with our proposals in so far as the Barton Street and Old End Area was concerned, and at a later date the Swan

Village Area. Both these areas and two smaller areas have been cleared in their entirety. As recently as last year the first instalment of the new Five Years' Programme was put in hand, and the Old Forge, Overend Fold, Cooper Street and Reform Street, and part of the original Guns Lane Area have now (June, 1934) been almost completely cleared, and the tenants re-housed.

Including individual dwellings, upwards of 800 houses unfit for human habitation, will have disappeared during the period I have held office.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Supply.

In bygone days, with the paucity of the Sanitary Staff, systematic inspection of meat supplies was quite out of the question. Three years after I was appointed it was decided that a District Inspector with special qualifications should be appointed to supervise the whole of the Slaughterhouses, and this arrangement held good until 1927, when it was arranged that the three District Inspectors, each of whom held the requisite certificate, should supervise the meat supply in their respective districts. This last arrangement has proved to be most satisfactory, and has enabled us to cope with the increased work demanded by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, and a large quantity of meat is annually surrendered by our local butchers. To anyone conversant with the conditions of affairs which prevailed upwards of 35 years ago, when meat of doubtful quality was purveyed by certain dealers of equally doubtful reputation, the change has been almost startling.

Increased duties relating to the supervision of the Milk Supply have likewise devolved upon us. Routine inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops, are undertaken. Frequent samples are obtained and submitted to the University of Birmingham for bacteriological or biological examination; periodical veterinary inspection of cows takes place, and every effort is made to secure that milk shall be produced and sold in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, is regularly carried out, and it is gratifying to note that instances of deliberate adulteration are now practically non-existent.

CONCLUSION.

It now only remains for me to place on record my indebtedness to those with whom I have been associated during the years I have held office here; to past members (many of whom hold important positions in various parts of the country) and present members of the Inspectorial Staff; to the Clerical Staff and other employees, for the supervision

of whose work I have been responsible; to my brother officials in other departments, and last but not least, to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness and consideration, and for the confidence you have always reposed in me.

H. H. S.

June 12th, 1934.

TABLE I.

	1933
House-to-House Inspections	1,047
Special Housing Inspections	3,474
Miscellaneous Inspections, including the Inspection of common yards and houses concerning which complaints have been received	7,927
Re-inspections	7,695
Visits to Slaughter-houses	2,728
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...	280
Visits to Shops and Food Places	1,664
Visits to Bakehouses, Factories and Workshops ...	104
Visits to Common Lodging Houses and Houses let in Lodgings	314
Visits to Theatres, etc.	29
Visits to Offensive Trade Premises	143
Visits under Meat Regulations (Cottagers' Pigs) ..	170
Sundry Visits	1,476
	27,051
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	1,540
Number of Statutory Notices Served	389
Number of Letters written to Owners re Nuisances ...	161
Number of Letters written to Owners re Ashbins ...	29
Reports sent to Housing Manager re Nuisances, etc.	21
Reports sent to Borough Surveyor re Dangerous Buildings, etc.	21
Number of Rooms Disinfected	351
Applications for Certificates under Rent Act... ..	9
Number of Certificates Granted	9

TABLE II.
PARTICULARS OF HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

No. of District	Total House Inspections	Through	Single	Back to back	Bedrooms			Working Class	Others	Popu- lation	Overcrowding			More than 1 Family	Unfit	Below Standard	Seriously Defective	Want of Minor Repairs and Cleansing	Fair	Privy System	Not Sewered
					1	2	3 or more				R. G. Standard	Cubic Space	Moral								
1.—W. W. FOAKES	Houses inspected in connection with Cooper Hill and Reform Street and Overend Fold Clearance Areas.																				
2.—G. H. SHAW	...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3.—F. A. OAKES	816	816	...	...	...	32	784	816	...	3945	16	18	5	96	...	...	175	641	...	...	
4.—J. BULLOCK	231	176	9	46	4	101	126	223	8	963	5	24	9	27	16	47	40	90	38	...	
Totals	1047	992	9	46	4	133	910	1039	8	4908	21	42	14	123	16	47	40	265	679	...	

TABLE III.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES SERVED AND NUMBER OF HOUSES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

	Notices Served	Houses in connection with Notices
	1933	1933
To make Houses fit for Habitation...	91	231
Dirty and Dilapidated Houses ...	424	681
Dirty and Dilapidated Out-buildings ...	161	357
Defective Paving and Surface Channels ...	15	51
Defective Eaves and Down Spouting ...	58	109
Choked Drainage and W.C.'s ...	178	608
Insufficient Ashbin Accommodation ...	387	1,038
Defective W.C. Connections and Flushing Apparatus ...	79	236
Dirty State of Sanitary Conveniences ...	38	38
Overcrowded Rooms ...	3	3
Animals Improperly Kept ..	1	1
Dirty Yards and Offensive Accumulations ...	17	33
Water in Cellars ...	1	7
Insufficient Water Supply ...	16	57
Filthy Bakehouses ...	1	1
Dangerous Wells and Cisterns ...	...	...
Broken W.C. Basins ...	26	81
Workshops with Insufficient and Defective W.C. Accommodation ...	10	10
Insufficient Water Supply to W.C. ...	15	46
Miscellaneous ...	19	33
Totals	1,540	3,621

TABLE IV.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT IN DISTRICT IN PURSUANCE OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED.

INTERIORS OF HOUSES—	
Filthy Houses Cleansed and Whitewashed ...	501
Houses in which Repairs to Plastering, Brickwork or Woodwork have been carried out ...	640
Flooded Cellars Drained or Filled in ...	3
Houses without sufficient means of Ventilation, Window Openings, or other means provided ...	37

TABLE IV.—Continued.

EXTERIORS OF HOUSES—

Defective Roofs made watertight	...	...	362
Houses without Eaves Spouting, or with Choked or Defective Spouting—New spouting provided or existing spouting cleansed and repaired			284
Damp External Walls—Brickwork repaired or covered with impervious material	...	...	410
Horizontal Damp Proof Courses inserted	...	...	6
Dangerous Chimneys repaired or repointed			193

YARDS AND OUTBUILDINGS—

Surface Paving in Yards provided, renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Dangerous Wells or Cisterns filled in or suitable covers provided	...	...	...	...	9
New Earthenware Sinks provided in lieu of old brick sinks or old sinks repaired	...	...			107
Dirty and Dilapidated Outbuildings cleansed and repaired					348
Dangerous Boundary Walls repaired	...		...		4

DRAINAGE—

Surface Channels abolished and stoneware pipe drains provided	...	...	...	...	7
Defective Drainage re-laid or repaired			...		27
Number of Manhole Inspection Chambers provided to drainage systems	...	...	...		3
Additional Gullies fixed	...	...	...		18
Choked Drainage opened and cleansed	...	...			198
Covers provided to Inspection Chambers	..	...			7

PRIVIES, WATER CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—

Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Additional Water Closets provided	...	...			12
Dry Ashpits abolished and Dustbins substituted	...				6
Fresh Water Closets substituted for Waste Water Closets or other accommodation	...	...			17
Additional Ashbins provided	...	...	...		715
Choked Water Closets opened and cleansed			...		34
Defective W.C. Connections made good	...	...			215
Insufficient Supply of Water to W.C.'s—Flush improved					70
Offensive Urinals repaired	...	...	...		1

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS—

Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	...	12
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

OVERCROWDING—

Houses overcrowded—Numbers reduced	...	...	9
------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

TABLE IV.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—				
Manure Pits provided or repaired	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Nuisances abated	...	...	...	13
Dirty Approaches to Privies and Conveniences cleansed by occupiers	...	...	...	37
Vans removed from District	...	...	..	13
WATER SUPPLY—				
Houses without a proper supply of Drinking Water, Water laid on	...	...	...	13
Internal Supplies provided	...	...	...	76
FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT—				
Dirty and Dilapidated Bakehouses or Workshops cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	1
Additional Closet Accommodation provided or existing accommodation improved	...	...	...	11
SLAUGHTER HOUSES—				
Floors Repaired, etc.	...	...	...	3
OFFENSIVE TRADES—				
Contravention of Bye-laws remedied	...	...	...	7
HOUSING ACT, 1925-1930—				
Houses Unfit for Habitation—Houses Demolished	...	...	...	23
Total			...	4,483

TABLE V.
RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Situation of Premises	Nature of Complaint	Acts or Bye-Laws under which proceed- ings instituted	Result
20, Piercy Street	Permitting house which subject of Demolition Order to be newly occupied	Housing Act, 1930, Section 39	Owner undertook pos- session of house, and as house subsequent- ly vacated and de- molished, summons was withdrawn
213, Spon Lane	Dilapidated house and outbuildings	Public Health Act, 1875, Section 96	Work executed after adjournment sum- mons withdrawn on undertaking to pay costs
213, Spon Lane	Failure to comply with Bye-Laws relating to lighting of staircase etc.	Bye-Laws relating to houses-let-in-lodg- ings	do.

TABLE VI.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	
(i) By the Local Authority	74
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies and persons	202
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority:—	
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	12
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	Nil
(c) For other purposes	62
(ii) By other Bodies or persons	Nil

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,582
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	7,300
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,047
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,881
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	30
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,535

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	995
--	-----

TABLE VI.—Continued.

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 394 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 417 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... | 94 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 14 |

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

TABLE VII.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	20	10	—
Workshops .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	84	1	—
Workplaces .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ...	104	11	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Re-medied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	9	9	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921).				
Total	12	12	...	...

There was no " Outwork " carried on in Unwholesome Premises during the year.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST BROMWICH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1928.

I have the honour to report that during the year 1933, 180 samples of food and drugs were submitted to me by Mr. Spears for analysis under the above Act.

In procuring samples the purchases were made as heretofore—either formally or informally. By the former method all the formalities of the Act are observed, whereas with the latter procedure no notification is given to the vendor, and he is usually not aware that the food or drug is to be analysed. Where unofficial samples are found to be adulterated, further purchases are made from the same source, but in a formal manner, so that if the food or drug is again not up to standard official action may be taken.

The appended table contains a complete list of the articles submitted for analysis, and according to their quality, these are divided into three classes.

- (1) Genuine and of good quality.
- (2) Genuine complying with the necessarily low standards, but of poor quality.
- (3) Adulterated.

TABLE I.

Description of Article	Total Number of Samples	Official Samples	Informal Samples	Genuine Samples		Genuine but Inferior Samples		Adulterated Samples		Remarks
				Official	Informal	Official	Informal	Official	Informal	
Milk	93	84	9	70	6	14	3	...	...	Preservatives absent
Sterilized Milk	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	„ „
Cream	7	..	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	Preservatives, etc., absent
Butter	10	..	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	Boron compounds absent
Margarine ...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	„ „ „
Lard	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bread	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Sponge Cakes ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	Boron compounds absent
Self-raising Flour	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Preserved Sausage	2	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Unpres. Sausage	5	1	4	...	2	...	...	1	2	See adulteration list
Pearl Barley ...	1	..	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	
Corn Flour .	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Rice	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	
Potatoes	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	
Mixed Dried Fruit	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Dried Apricots	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	
Raisins	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	
Sultanas	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	
Cocoa	3	..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Coffee & Chicory										
Essence ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Salmon & Shrimp										
Paste	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	Preservatives, etc., absent
Cream of Prawn	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	„ „ „
Ginger Wine ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mustard ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Pepper	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	
Vinegar	1	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	
Epsom Salts ...	2	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	
Glauber Salts ...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	
Syrup of Figs ...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	
Seidlitz Powder	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Castor Oil ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Compound										
Liquorice Powder	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Flowers of Sulphur	2	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	
Medicinal Paraffin	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mixed Spices ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Borax	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	
Glycerine	2	..	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	
Tincture of Iodine	3	...	3	...	2	...	..	...	1	See adulteration list
Sweet Spirits of										
Nitre	2	..	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	
Carbonate of										
Magnesia	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bicarbonate of										
Soda	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	
Camphorated Oil	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Cod Liver Oil ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	180	86	94	71	88	14	3	1	3	

Of the 180 samples figuring in the above list, one formal and three informal samples were returned as “not genuine” or a percentage on the purchases of 2.2. This figure is slightly higher than that for the previous year which showed a percentage of 1.87, but well below those of 1930 and 1931 yielding 5.5 and 5.7 respectively.

Milk as usual provided rather more than half of the total samples—94 of the 180. In every instance there was compliance with the Milk Regulations of the Board of Agriculture both as regards milk fat, solids not fat, and absence of preservatives. Seventeen samples were of rather poor quality, the percentage of milk fat being rather low, but no evidence was obtained to indicate a policy of reducing the cream to a point that would just comply with the 3 per cent. official minimum for fat.

Like the milks, all the creams were genuine and free from preservatives, colouring matter and thickening agencies.

The following table gives a list of the food and drugs that were found not to comply with the requisite standards, and also what action was taken against the vendors.

TABLE II.

Description of Article	Nature and extent of adulteration	Remarks
Unpreserved Sausage Informal. No. 4729	251 parts of sulphur dioxide per million of sausage	
Unpreserved Sausage Formal. No. 4742	22 parts of sulphur dioxide per million of sausage	Vendor cautioned Same vendor as No. 4729
Unpreserved Sausage Informal. No. 4788	144 parts of sulphur dioxide per million of sausage	
Tincture of Iodine Informal. No. 4786		1914 British Pharmacopœia should be 1932 Pharmacopœia

Three of the adulterated samples consisted of sausage, which contrary to the Preservative Regulations contained sulphur dioxide, the presence of which should have been notified to the purchaser. With a declaration of its presence 450 parts by weight of the chemical per million of sausage are permitted. No legal action was taken against the vendors, but cautions were sent to them requiring future compliance with the Preservative schedule.

One drug sample was returned as “not genuine.” The new Pharmacopœia has altered the composition of weak iodine tincture, and the informal sample analysed was prepared in accordance with the old 1914 Pharmacopœia. A formal sample from the same vendor taken a few days later was quite correct, being in accordance with the 1932 requirements.

All the other drugs examined were satisfactory, being up to the standards prescribed in the new edition.

The various foods mentioned in the table were genuine. Careful search for preservatives, hurtful dyes and metals failed to detect any infringement of the various food regulations.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

HARRY SILVESTER, B.Sc., F.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

